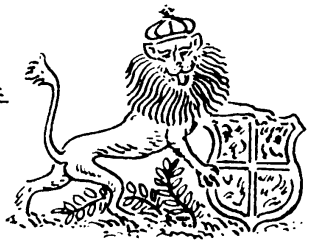
UNITED STATES-BRITISH GLOSSARY

OF

Aeronautical and Related Nomenclature



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NOTE: This handbook replaces the United States - British Glossary of Aeronautical Nomenclature issued in August, 1942.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK

This handbook has three purposes:

1. It is designed to show the existing differences between United States and British terminology.

2. An attempt has been made to bring together and standardize United States and British terms whenever possible.

3. This book is intended to be used as a standard of nomenclature for Army and Navy handbooks and catalogs. As set forth in specifications AN-H-1, AN-H-7, AN-H-8, AN-H-9, AN-H-10, AN-H-11, AN-H-12, AN-H-13, AN-C-84, AN-H-85, AN-M-9, AN-T-25, and AN-B-9, the "nomenclature used shall be consistent and in conformity with the requirements of the government." This handbook will serve to specify requirements as far as nomenclature is concerned.

There will undoubtedly be some dispute as to the use of terms as set forth in this glossary. This is inevitable, since different words are often used for the same thing in different parts of the United States. It is hoped, however, that this book will standardize terms about which there is disagreement. Suggestions for changes and additions will be welcomed, as it will be necessary to revise the glossary from time to time. All suggestions should be addressed to the Commanding General, Field Services, Air Service Command, Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio, Attention: Gunnar M. Brune, Technical Data Section.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The more important publications used in the compilation of this glossary are the following:

Aeroplane Spotter. Jan. 1941—April 1942. Temple Press, Ltd., London.

Baughman, H. E., and J. R. Gregg: Most-used Aviation Terms. 1941. Gregg Publishing Company, N. Y.

British Standard Glossary of Aeronautical Terms. Revised Aug. 1940. British Standards Institution, London.

Burge, C. G.: Encyclopaedia of Aviation. 1935. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., London.

Intelligence Bulletin (Restricted). Vol. 1, No. 2, October 1942. Military Intelligence Service, War Department.

Mencken, H. L.: The American Language. 1936. Knopf, N. Y.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Report 474: Nomenclature for Aeronautics. March 1934. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Nomenclature on Air Navigation. January 1935. Prepared by Special Conference on Air Navigation Terms.

Thorpe, Lieut. Leslie: Simplified Definitions and Nomenclature for Aeronautics. 1942. Aviation Press, San Francisco.

United States Government Printing Office: Style Manual (Abridged). Revised Jan. 1939. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

War Department Project MP-4 (Confidential): Model Designations, Army Aircraft. Ninth Edition, July 1942. Materiel Center, Production Division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

War Department Technical Manual 1-410: Airplane Structures. Oct. 1941. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Webster's New International Dictionary. 1934. G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

In addition, much information was obtained from American and British handbooks and other sources. The valuable assistance of the British Air Commission and Vega Aircraft Corporation is acknowledged.

In regard to hyphenation, spelling, and capitalization of United States terms, the Government Printing Office Style Manual was taken as the highest authority. If the word was not listed in the Style Manual, Webster's New International Dictionary and the Nomenclature for Aeronautics were consulted in the order given. In regard to British terms, the British Standard Glossary of Aeronautical Terms was taken as the highest authority.

In the case of the selection of preferable terms, the Nomenclature for Aeronautics and British Standard Glossary of Aeronautical Terms were used.

EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES

Differences between United States and British terms are sometimes very slight. Frequently it is a matter of using or omitting a hyphen. For example, our "tailless" is hyphenated in England to form "tail-less."

Ordinarily terms which are spelled the same and which have the same meaning in the United States and Great Britain have not been included in this handbook. There are some exceptions, such as the word "feathering," which has two aeronautical meanings in the United States, but only one in Britain.

In other cases identical United States and British terms are given when it is desired to show preferable usage for AAF Technical Orders.

It is well to bear in mind that, besides using different words with the same meaning, the British and Americans often use the same word with different meanings. The term "dead rise" is an example.

Most terms are not strictly United States nor strictly British, because many United States terms are being picked up and rapidly absorbed into the British language, and vice versa. Obsolete or obsolescent words are usually not listed in this book.

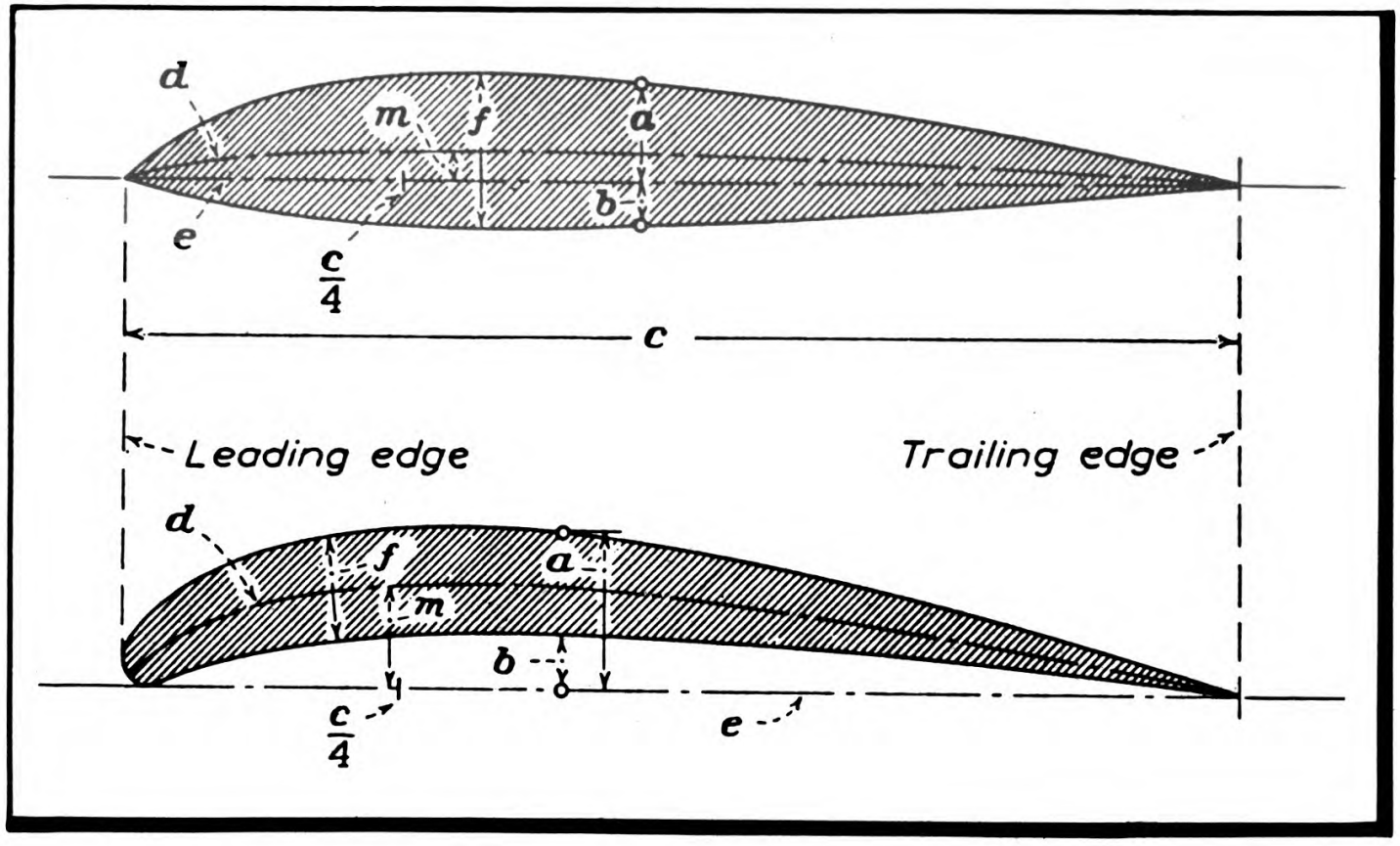
HOW TO USE

In using the glossary, it will be noted that cross-references are listed in the "United States" column. In the case of British terms, this fact may be confusing. By referring to the United States term given in the cross-reference, however, one may find the United States term, British equivalent, and its definition in their respective columns.

Terms shown in **bold face type** are to be used in preference to other terms. The underlying object is to standardize nomenclature within the United States, and to bring United States and British usage as close together as possible. Thus, although "main float" and "single float" are both used in the United States, the term "main float" is recommended as standard, because this is the only term used in Great Britain. Similarly, while both "ground" and "earth" are used in Britain, the word "ground" is recommended, since it is the only one of the two in use in the United States.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Accessory mounting face (Brit.) See **Pad.**		
Accumulator.	**Accumulator** or pressure reservoir	A reservoir of air pressure in a hydraulic system which may be used to produce pressure when the hydraulic pump is not in operation.
Accumulator (Brit.) See also **Battery, storage.**		
Ack-ack See **Antiaircraft fire.**		
Actuating cylinder See **Cylinder, hydraulic.**		
Adel clip See **Clip, tubing.**		
Adjustable-pitch propeller (Brit. propellor) See **Propeller, adjustable-pitch.**		
Adjustable propeller See **Propeller, adjustable-pitch.**		
Admiralty mile (Brit.) See **Mile, sea.**		
Aerial (Brit.) See **Antenna.**		
Aerial acrobatics See **Aerobatics.**		
Aerial navigation See **Navigation, air.**		
Aerial photography See **Photography, aerial.**		
Aerial train See **Train, aerial.**		
Aerobatics or aerial acrobatics	**Aerobatics**	Evolutions voluntarily performed with an aircraft, other than those required for normal flight.
Aerodrome (Brit.) See **Airport.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Aerodrome beacon (Brit.) See **Beacon, auxiliary airport.**		
Aerodrome-proximity beacon (Brit.) See **Beacon, airport.**		
Aerodynamically balanced surface See **Surface, balanced.**		
Aerodynamic volume See **Volume, air.**		
Aero-engine (Brit.) See **Engine.**		
Aero-engine fitter (Brit.) See **Mechanic, licensed engine.**		
Aerofoil (Brit.) See **Airfoil.**		
Aerofoil section (Brit.) See **Section, airfoil.**		
Aerograph See **Meteorograph.**		
Aeronautical mile See **Mile, sea.**		
Aeroplane (Brit.) See **Airplane.**		
Aerostat or lighter-than-air aircraft	**Aerostat**	An aircraft whose support is chiefly due to its buoyancy in air.
Aerostatic lift See **Lift, aerostatic.**		
Airacobra I (Brit.) See **Bell P-39D.**		
Airacobra IA (Brit.) See **Bell P-39D-1.**		
Air cleaner (Brit.) See **Filter, air.**		



A/C, UPPER CAMBER
B/C, LOWER CAMBER
M/C, MEAN CAMBER (BRIT. CENTRE-LINE CAMBER)
C, CHORD LENGTH
D, MEAN LINE (BRIT. CENTRE LINE) OF THE AIRFOIL (BRIT. AEROFOIL) PROFILE
C/4, AERODYNAMIC CENTER (QUARTERCHORD POINT)
E, CHORD (BRIT. CHORD LINE)
F, PROFILE THICKNESS

Figure 1—Dimensions of an Airfoil (Brit. Aerofoil) Section

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Aircraft	**Aircraft**	Any weight-carrying device designed to be supported by the air, either by buoyancy or by dynamic action. In Britain used only as a collective plural, and in the United States as either a singular or a collective plural.
Air controls See **Controls, air.**		
Air-defense command See **Command, air-defense.**		
Airdrome See **Airport.**		
Air duct See **Duct, air.**		
Airfield See **Airport.**		
Air filter See **Filter, air.**		
Airfoil	**Aerofoil**	Any surface designed to be projected through the air in order to produce a useful dynamic reaction (figure 1).
Airfoil section See **Section, airfoil.**		
Airframe (Brit.) See (No equivalent).		
Air navigation See **Navigation, air.**		
Air-oil strut See **Strut, oleo.**		
Air photography (Brit.) See **Photography, aerial.**		
Airplane	**Aeroplane**	A mechanically driven aircraft, heavier than air, fitted with fixed wings, and supported by the dynamic action of the air. Note: "Curtiss Aeroplane Division" is correct in the United States (figure 5).
Airplane, fighter, interceptor airplane, or pursuit airplane.	**Fighter aeroplane** or interceptor aeroplane	An airplane designed primarily for fighting and driving off other aircraft.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Airplane, observation	**Reconnaissance aeroplane**	An airplane used to observe enemy installations and movements.
Airplane tail assembly See **Empennage.**		
Airplane, tailless, or flying wing	**Tail-less aeroplane,** flying wing, or Pterdactyl (trade name)	An airplane in which the devices used to obtain stability and control are incorporated in the wing.
Airport, airfield, or airdrome	**Aerodrome**	A definite and limited area of ground or water intended to be used in connection with the arrival, departure, and servicing of aircraft.
Airport beacon See **Beacon, airport.**		
Air-raid (Brit. **air raid**) **siren** See **Siren, air-raid.**		
Airship	**Airship,** dirigible, or Zeppelin	An aerostat provided with a propelling system and means of controlling the direction of motion.
Airship, nonrigid, or blimp	**Non-rigid airship**	An airship whose form is maintained by the internal pressure in the gas cells and ballonets (figure 2).
Airship shed See **Shed, airship.**		
Air-speed head See **Head, air-speed.**		
Air-speed indicator reading (Brit.) See **Speed, indicated air.**		
Air volume See **Volume, air.**		
Alarm, gas-cell, or pressure alarm	**Gas-bag alarm**	A device connected to a gas cell which indicates when a predetermined pressure has been reached.
Alemite lubricator fitting See **Fitting, grease.**		
(to) Alight (Brit.) See (to) **Land.**		

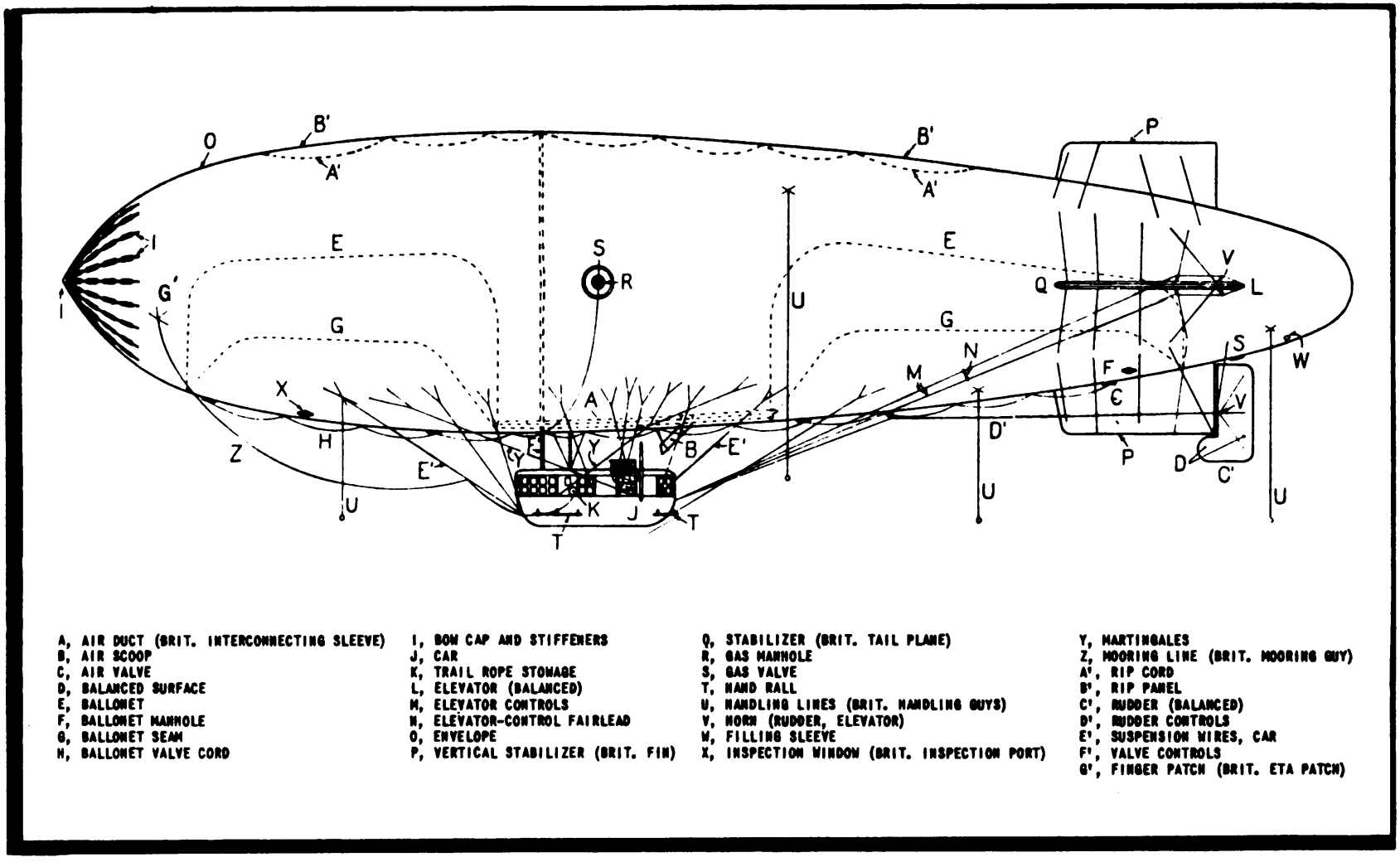


Figure 2—A Nonrigid (Brit. non-rigid) Airship

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Alighting gear See **Gear, alighting.**		
Alighting-gear doors See **Doors, alighting gear.**		
All right, satisfactory, or O.K. (slang)	**All right** or satisfactory	Correct; meeting the requirements in every detail.
All-up weight (Brit.) See **Weight, gross.**		
Altitude control (Brit.) See **Control, altitude mixture**		
Altitude mixture control See **Control, altitude mixture.**		
Anchor lights See **Lights, anchor.**		
Anchor pin (Brit.) See **Pin, knuckle.**		
Aneroid, capsule, stack, or pack	**Aneroid** or capsule	A bellows used to operate a valve and actuated by changes in atmospheric pressure.
Angle, blade, or propeller-blade angle	**Blade angle**	The acute angle between the chord of a propeller section and the plane of rotation.
Angle, burble	**Stalling angle,** angle of stall, or burbling angle	The excessive angle of attack for an airfoil at which the streamline flow is disturbed to such an extent that the lift decreases rapidly, permitting a stall.
Angle of attack	**Angle of attack** or true angle of incidence	The acute angle between a reference line in a body and the line of the relative wind. (Cf. **Angle of wing setting** and see figure 17.)
Angle of dead rise	**Dead rise**	The angle with the horizontal made by a transverse line joining the keel of a hull with the chine (Cf. **Rise, dead**).
Angle of incidence See **Angle of wing setting.**		

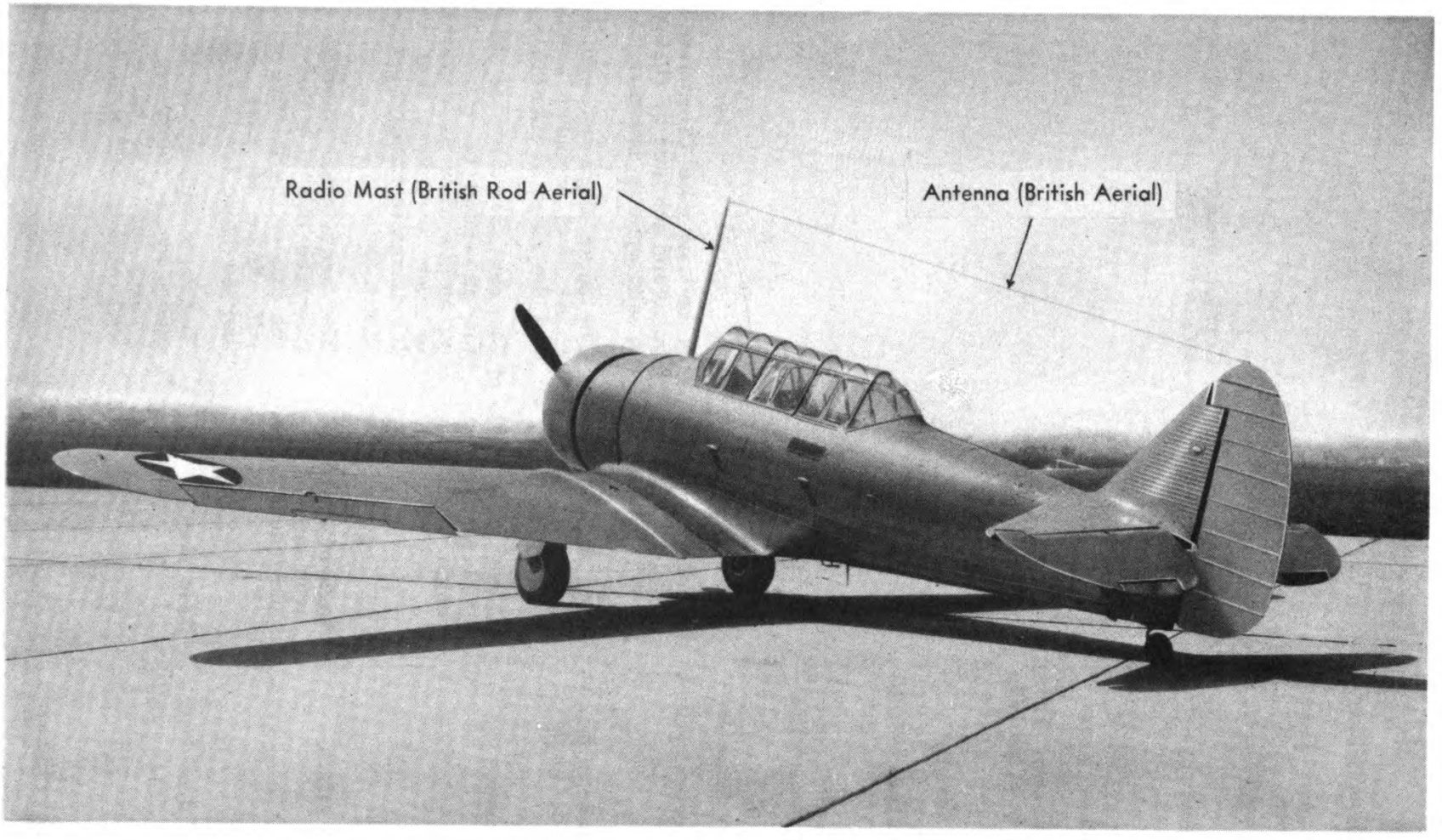


Figure 3—The North American BC-1. This Is the Manufacturer's Model 49 and the British Harvard I

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Angle of stabilizer setting	**Tail-setting angle**	The acute angle between the longitudinal axis of an airplane and the chord of the stabilizer.
Angle of stall (Brit.) See **Angle, burble.**		
Angle of wing setting or angle of incidence	**Angle of wing setting** or angle of incidence	The acute angle between the wing chord and the longitudinal axis of an airplane (Cf. **Angle of attack).**
Antenna	**Aerial**	A conductor consisting of a wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves (figure 3).
Antiaircraft fire or ack-ack (slang)	**Flak** (slang)	Gunfire directed at hostile aircraft.
Antifriction bearing See **Bearing, ball.**		
Anti-icer ring See **Ring, slinger.**		
Antilift wire (Brit.) See **Wire, landing.**		
Anti-personnel bomb (Brit.) See **Bomb, fragmentation.**		
Anti-seize compound See **Compound, anti-seize.**		
Appendix	**Neck**	The tube, usually located at the bottom of a balloon, used primarily for inflation and deflation (figure 15).
Approach beam (Brit.) See **Beam, landing.**		
Area, effective landing	**Landing area**	That portion of an airdrome with approaches clear within allowable safe climbing and gliding angle available for take-off and landing of aircraft.
Area, total propeller-disk	**Disk area**	The area of the circle described by the tips of the blades (figure 18).
Argus (Brit.) See **Fairchild C-61.**		

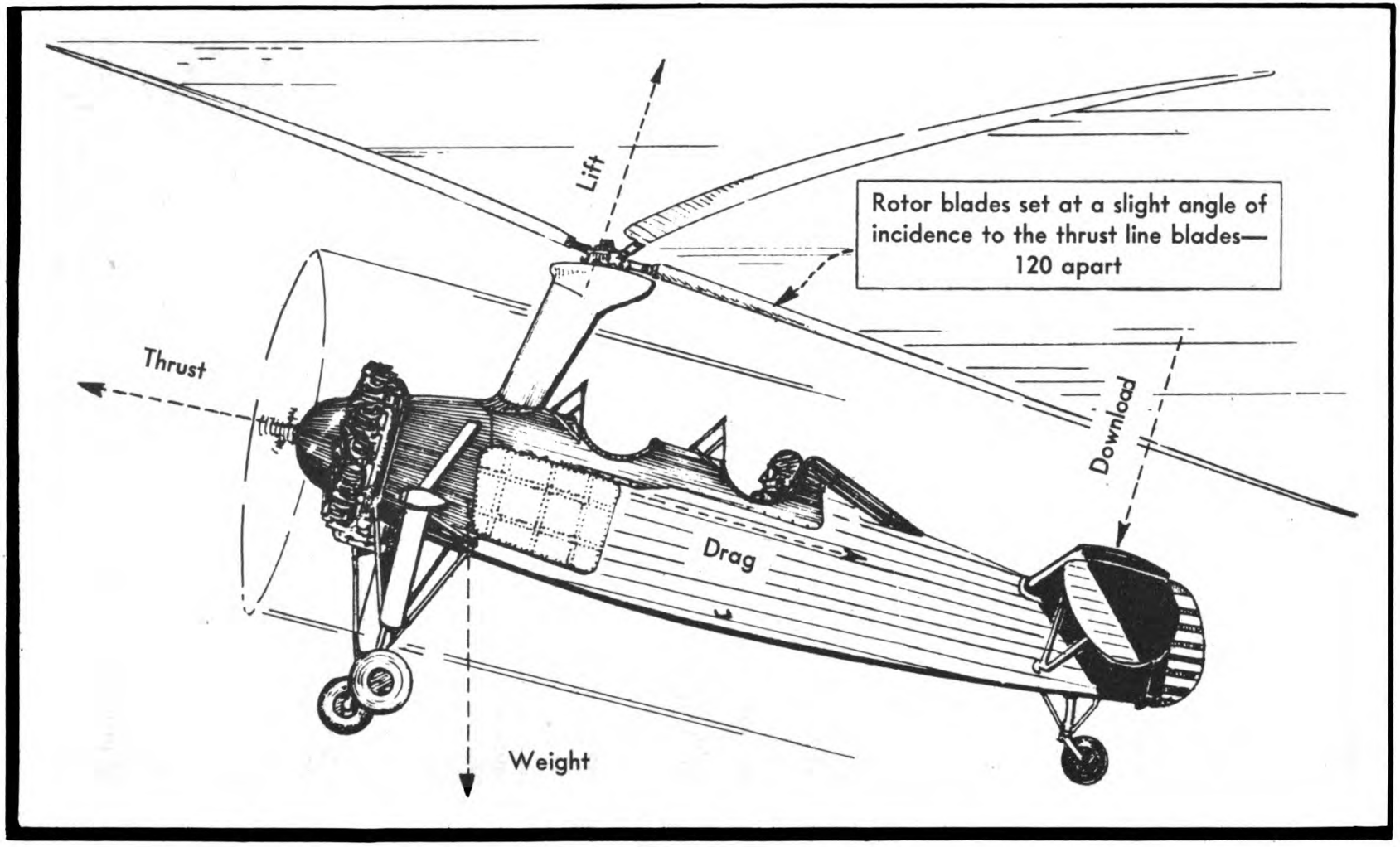


Figure 4—An Autogiro in Flight

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
(to) Arm See (to) **Fuze.**		
Armor (Brit. **armour**) **glass** See **Glass, armor.**		
Arrow-type engine (Brit.) See **Engine W-type.**		
Artificial horizon See **Horizon, artificial.**		
Atlanta See **Lockheed YP-38.**		
Attachment plug See **Plug.**		
Australian Hudson I See **Lockheed 214-40.**		
Autogiro (trade name) or gyroplane	**Autogiro** (trade name), rotoplane (trade name), or gyroplane.	A type of rotor plane whose support in the air is chiefly derived from airfoils rotated about an approximately vertical axis by aerodynamic forces (figure 4).
Automatic boost control unit (Brit.) See **Regulator, manifold-pressure.**		
Automatic control (Brit.) See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Automatic direction finder See **Direction finder, radio.**		
Automatic parachute See **Parachute, automatic.**		
Auto-pilot See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Automatic pilot See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Auxiliary airport beacon See **Beacon, auxiliary airport.**		
Auxiliary connecting rod (Brit.) See **Rod, link.**		
Auxiliary fuel tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		

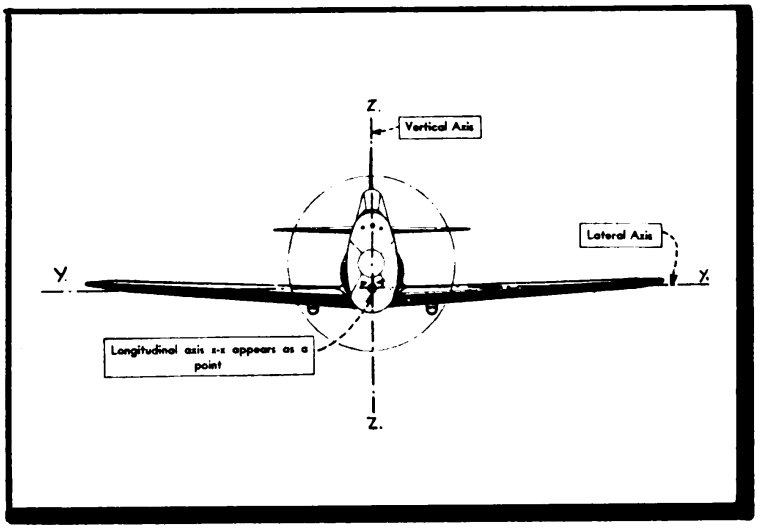


Figure 5—The Three Axes of an Airplane (British Aeroplane)

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Auxiliary hand pump See **Hand pump, auxiliary.**		
Auxiliary parachute See **Parachute, pilot.**		
Avigation (Brit.) See **Navigation, air.**		
Axis, lateral, wing axis, or Y axis	**Lateral axis** or pitching axis	The axis of an airplane passing from wing tip to wing tip (figure 5).
Axis, longitudinal, fuselage axis, or X axis	**Longitudinal axis** or rolling axis	The fore-and-aft axis of an airplane through the fuselage (figure 5).
Axis, vertical, or Z axis	**Vertical axis,** normal axis, or yawing axis	An axis at right angles to the horizontal plane of the longitudinal and lateral axes, and passing through their intersection (figure 5).
Back, blade	**Suction face**	The side of a propeller blade which corresponds to the upper surface of an airfoil (Cf. **Face, blade).**
Bag, bumper	**Bumping bag**	A cushion secured to the bottom of an airship to prevent damage when in contact with the ground (figure 25).
Bag, gas, or gas cell	**Gas bag**	A gas-containing unit of a rigid airship (figure 25).
Baggage	**Luggage**	The bags and trunks which one carries on a journey.
Balanced surface See **Surface, balanced.**		
Ball bearing See **Bearing, ball.**		
(to) Balloon See (to) **Bounce.**		
Balloon, sounding	**Registering balloon**	A small balloon used to send up a meteorograph.
Baltimore I, II, III, or **IIIA** (Brit.) See **Martin A-30.**		
Band, suspension	**Rigging band**	A reinforced band secured to the envelope of a balloon or airship for the attachment of rigging.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Bangor (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17E.**		
Banjo connection (Brit.) See (No equivalent).		
Banshee (Brit.) See **Siren, air-raid.**		
Barrow, or push cart	**Barrow**	A cart or barrow pushed by hand.
Bar, trapeze, or suspension bar	**Trapeze bar**	A bar to which the supporting ropes of the basket of a balloon are secured.
Battery, storage	**Storage battery** or accumulator	A battery of leakproof design which will not discharge its liquid contents during violent maneuvers.
Beacon, airport	**Aerodrome-proximity beacon**	A beacon light of high candlepower near an airport for the purpose of indicating its general location.
Beacon, auxiliary airport	**Aerodrome beacon**	A beacon light of moderate candlepower at or near an airport for the purpose of indicating its specific location.
Beacon, radio range	**Radio track beacon**	A radio transmitter supplying directive radio waves that provide a means of keeping aircraft on the proper course.
Beam, landing	**Approach beam**	A beam projected from a landing field to indicate to the pilot his height above the ground and the position of the airplane on its proper path for a glide landing.
Bearing, ball. roller bearing, or antifriction bearing.	**Ball bearing** or **roller bearing**	A bearing designed to eliminate sliding friction by balls or rollers, which have only rolling contact with the cones and races.
Bearing plate (Brit.) See **Pelorus.**		
Beech C-43 (Army) or D-17S (Manufacturer)	**Beechcraft**	A five-place, single-engine, personnel-transport biplane.
Beechcraft (Brit.) See **Beech C-43.**		

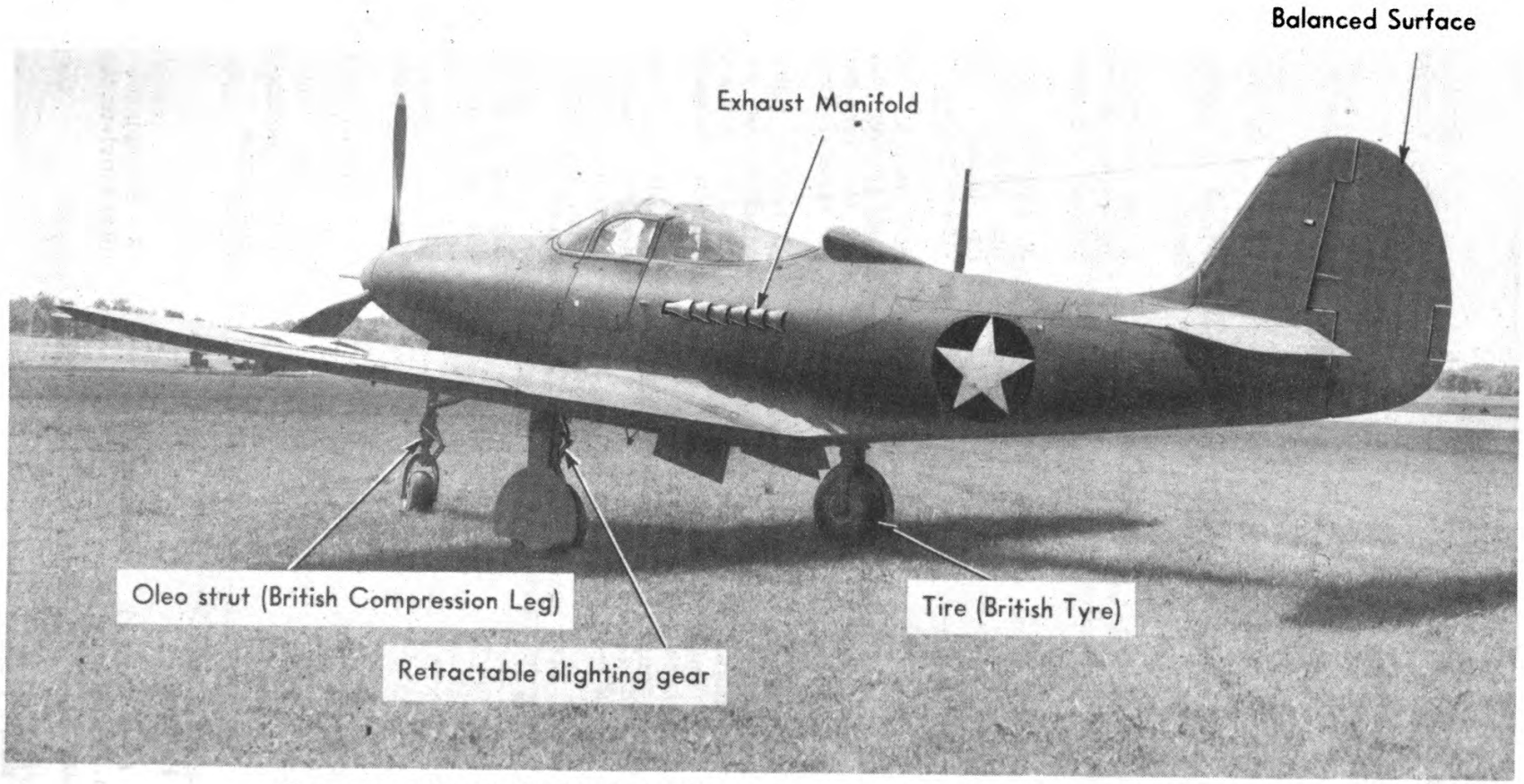


Figure 6—The Bell P-39D-1. This Airplane Is Called the Model 14A by the Manufacturer and the Airacobra IA by the British

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Belgian Brewster (Brit:) See **Brewster F2A-3.**		
Belgian Buffalo See **Brewster F2A-3.**		
Bell P-39D (Army), 14, or P-400 (Manufacturer)	**Airacobra I** or Caribou	A single-place, single-engine, low-wing monoplane with the power plant aft of the cockpit.
Bell P-39D-1, P-39D-2, P-39F, P-39J, P-39K, P-39K-1, P-39L, P-39L-1, P-39M-1, P-39N, P-39N-1, P-39Q-1, (Army) or 14A (Manufacturer)	**Airacobra IA**	A single-place, single-engine, low-wing monoplane with the power plant aft of the cockpit (figure 6).
Belly tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		
Bendix pneudraulic shock strut See **Strut, oleo.**		
Bermuda I (Brit.) **See Brewster A-34.**		
Berwick (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17E.**		
Binding post See **Post, binding.**		
Blade angle See **Angle, blade.**		
Blade back See **Back, blade.**		
Blade connecting rod See **Rod, blade connecting.**		
Blade face See **Face, blade.**		
Blade sweep (Brit.) See **Rake, propeller.**		
Blimp See **airship, nonrigid**		
Blind flying See **Flying, instrument.**		
Block test See **Test, block.**		

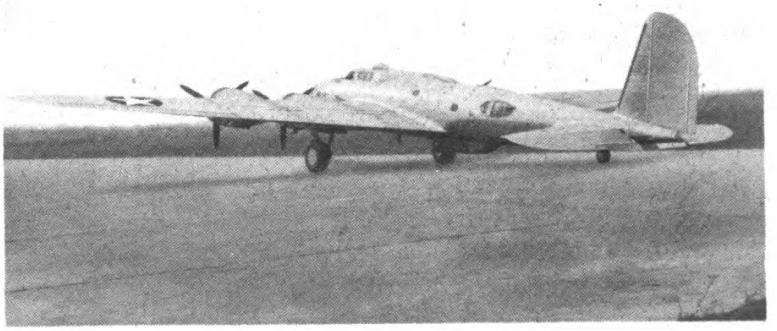


Figure 7—The Boeing B-17C. This Airplane Is Known as the Fortress I in Great Britain, as the Model 229-V to the Manufacturer, and as the Flying Fortress

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Blouse, military	**Tunic**	An undress uniform coat.
Bobcat See **Cessna AT-8.**		
Boeing A-20A or **A-20E** See **Douglas A-20A.**		
Boeing A-20C See **Douglas A-20C.**		
Boeing B-17C (Army), 229-U (Manufacturer), or Flying Fortress	**Fortress I**	A four-engine, midwing, heavy bombardment airplane (figure 7).
Boeing B-17E (Army) or 314 (Manufacturer)	**Fortress IIA** Bristol, Berwick, or Bangor	A four-engine, midwing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Boeing B-17F, Douglas B-17F, or **Vega B-17F** (Army)	**Fortress II**	A four-engine, midwing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Bomb, fragmentation	**Anti-personnel bomb**	A bomb which, upon explosion, break into numerous small fragments, any one of which may cause death or serious injury.
Bomb aimer (Brit.) See **Bombardier.**		
Bombardier or boomer (slang)	**Bomb aimer**	The member of an aircraft's crew who operates the bomb sight and bomb releases.
Bombardment airplane pilot See **Pilot, bombardment airplane.**		
Bomb-bay doors See **Doors, bomb.**		
Bomb doors See **Doors, bomb.**		
Bomber aeroplane pilot (Brit.) See **Pilot bombardment airplane.**		
Bonnet (Brit.) See **Hood.**		
Boomer See **Bombardier.**		
Boost (Brit.) See **Pressure, manifold.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Boost control unit (Brit.) See **Regulator, manifold-pressure.**		
Boost pressure (Brit.) See **Pressure, manifold.**		
Boot, de-icer, or de-icer shoe	**De-icer boot** or de-icer shoe	A rubber leading edge on an airfoil which breaks accretions of ice loose by expansion and contraction.
Boston I or **II** (Brit.) See **Douglas P-70.**		
Boston III (Brit.) See **Douglas A-20C.**		
Boston IIIA (Brit.) See **Douglas A-20A.**		
Bottle See **Cylinder.**		
(to) **Bounce**, buck, or balloon (slang)	(to) **Bucket**	Of an airplane, to bound off the ground upon landing.
Bourdon tube See **Sylphon.**		
Bow-heavy	**Nose-Heavy**	The condition of an **airship** in which the forward end tends to sink when the longitudinal control is released (Cf. **Stern-heavy**).
Bow-steadying line See **Guy, yaw.**		
Box-end wrench See **Wrench, spanner**		
Box spanner (Brit.) See **Wrench, socket.**		
Brewster A-34 (Army), **SB2A-1** (Navy), **340** (Manufacturer), or Buccaneer I	**Bermuda I**	A single-engine, two-place, low-wing, light bombardment airplane.
Brewster F2A-2 (Navy), **339** (Manufacturer), or Buffalo II	**Buffalo I**	A single-engine, single-place, fighter airplane.
Brewster F2A-3 (Navy), **339B** (Manufacturer), Belgian Buffalo, or Buffalo III	**Belgian Brewster** or Buffalo II	A single-engine, single-place, fighter airplane (figure 8).

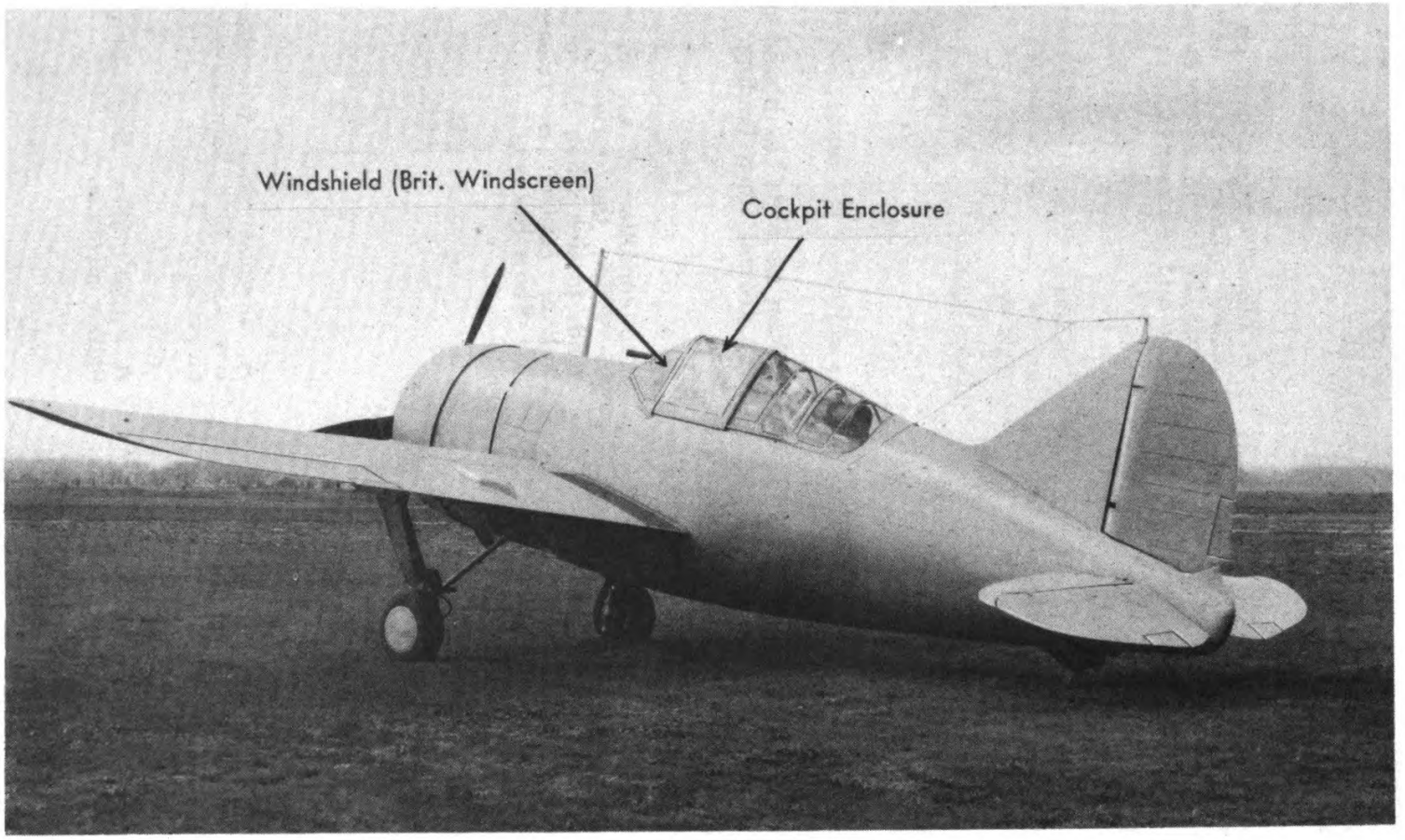


Figure 8—The Navy's Brewster F2A-3. This Airplane Is Known as the Belgian Buffalo or Buffalo II to the British, as the Model 339B to the Manufacturer, and also as the Belgian Buffalo or Buffalo III

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Bristol (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17E.**		
Buccaneer I See **Brewster A-34.**		
(to) Buck See (to) **Bounce.**		
(to) **Bucket** (Brit.) See (to) **Bounce.**		
Buffalo I (Brit.) See **Brewster F2A-2.**		
Buffalo II See **Brewster F2A-2.**		
Buffalo II (Brit.) See **Brewster F2A-3.**		
Buffalo III See **Brewster F2A-3.**		
Bulletproof glass See **Glass, armor.**		
Bullet-resistant glass See **Glass, armor.**		
Buoyancy, reserve or excess buoyancy	**Reserve buoyancy**	The excess over its weight of the buoyancy of a seaplane with its hull or floats completely immersed.
Bumper	**Fender**	Any device for absorbing shock or preventing damage in a collision, as on a vehicle (Cf. **Fender**).
Bumper bag See **Bag, bumper.**		
Bumping bag (Brit.) See **Bag, bumper.**		
Burble angle See **Angle, burble.**		
Burbling angle (Brit.) See **Angle, burble.**		
Bureau, weather	**Meteorological office**	A governmental organization charged with the collection of reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records.
Bus driver (Brit.) See **Pilot, bombardment airplane.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Cabane	**Cabane** or **pylon**	A pyramidal arrangement of struts on an airplane.
Cable controls See **Controls, air.**		
Calibrated air speed See **Speed, calibrated air.**		
Camber, mean	**Centre-line camber**	The ratio to the chord of the maximum height of the mean line of the section above the chord line (figure 1).
Can	**Tin**	A vessel or case of tinned iron or sheet metal.
Canso (Brit.) See **Consolidated OA-10**		
Canteen	**Water bottle**	A vessel or flask used for carrying water by soldiers on the march.
Capacity, fuel, or gasoline capacity	**Fuel volume** or petrol volume	The amount of fuel which an aircraft can carry.
Capacity, nominal gas	**Gas volume**	The volume of the gas cells of an aerostat under certain definite conditions of pressure and inflation.
Cap screw See **Screw, cap.**		
Capsule See **Aneroid.**		
Carburetor	**Carburettor**	A mechanical device for mixing liquid fuel and air in the proper proportions to form a combustible mixture.
Carburettor (Brit.) See **Carburetor.**		
Caribou (Brit.) See **Bell P-39D.**		
Car, wing, or side car	**Wing car**	A car suspended off the center line of an airship (figure 25).
Catalina I, IA, II, or **IIA** (Brit.) See **Consolidated OA-12**		
Catalina IB (Brit.) See **Consolidated PBY-5B**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Catalina III (Brit.) See **Consolidated PBY-5A**		
Ceiling	**Cloud height**	The height of the cloud base above the ground.
Ceiling light See **Projector, ceiling**		
Ceiling projector See **Projector, ceiling.**		
Center of inboard panel See **Section, center.**		
Center (Brit. **centre**) **section** See **Section, center.**		
Center wing panel See **Section, center.**		
Centre line (Brit.) See **Line, mean.**		
Center-section panel See **Section, center.**		
Centre-line camber (Brit.) See **Camber, mean.**		
Centre plane (Brit.) See **Section, center.**		
Centre section plane (Brit.) See **Section, center.**		
Cessna AT-8 (Army) or Bobcat	**Crane**	A two-engine, low-wing, cabin, advanced training airplane.
Cessna AT-17 (Army) or T-50 (Manufacturer)	**Crane I or IA**	A two-engine, low-wing, cabin, advanced training airplane.
Cessna AT-17A (Army) or T50 (Manufacturer)	**Crane II**	A two-engine, low-wing, cabin, advanced training airplane.
Chassis or structure	**Chassis**	The framework supporting the body of an airplane.
Chassis See also **Gear, alighting.**		
Check valve See **Valve, check.**		
Cheese-headed screw (Brit.) See **Screw, fillister.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Chesapeake I (Brit.) See **Vought-Sikorsky SB2U-2**		
Chesapeake II (Brit.) See **Vought-Sikorsky SB2U-3.**		
Chord	**Chord line**	The straight line through the center of curvature of the leading and trailing edges of an airfoil section. (Cf. **Length, chord** and see figure 1.)
Chord (Brit.) See **Length, chord.**		
Chord length See **Length, chord.**		
Chord line (Brit.) See **Ring, lock.**		
Circumferential gas-bag wires (Brit.) See **Wires, netting.**		
Circumferential outer-cover wires (Brit.) See **Wires, fairing.**		
Classified documents See **Documents, classified.**		
Cleveland I (Brit.) See **Curtiss SBC-4.**		
Clevis	**Clevis,** fork joint, or knuckle joint end	A device, usually consisting of a forked piece of metal with the ends perforated to receive a pin, used to fasten the end of a rod to another part of a structure.
Clinometer (Brit.) See **Inclinometer.**		
Clip See **Clip, tubing.**		
Clip, tubing, clip, or adel clip (trade name)	**Tubing clip** or tubing clamp	A spring-wire clip used to fasten tubing in place.
Closed spanner wrench See **Wrench, spanner.**		
Cloth, ground	**Ground sheet**	Canvas placed beneath an aerostat for its protection during inflation and deflation.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Cloud height (Brit.) See **Ceiling.**		
Club, test	**Test fan**	A dummy propeller used in testing engines.
Coal oil See **Kerosene.**		
Coaxial propeller See **Contrapropeller.**		
Cock (Brit.) See **Valve.**		
Cockpit enclosure See **Enclosure, cockpit.**		
Collet (Brit.) See Cone, split.		
Combat zone See **Zone, combat.**		
Command, air-defense	**Fighter command**	That portion of the air force to which is assigned the protection of vital military installations and war-production plants from enemy air attack.
Commando See **Curtiss C-46.**		
Command Set See **Set, command.**		
Commercial load (Brit.) See **Load, pay.**		
Commutator	**Commutator** or invertor	A device for reversing the direction of an electric current, as through the primary circuit of an induction coil.
Compound, anti-seize or thread lubricant	**Anti-seize compound** or thread lubricant	Any substance applied to two relatively moving parts to prevent seizure.
Compression leg (Brit.) See **Strut, oleo.**		
Compression member See **Strut, oleo.**		
Concentration ring See **Ring, concentration.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Conduit or electrical tubing	**Conduit**	A tube for receiving and protecting electric wires or cables.
Cone, split, or split wedge	**Collet**	Cone section used to lock a valve-spring collar onto a valve stem.
Cone, union	**Nipple**	A joint that is brazed onto the end of a pipe.
Cone, wind, or wind sock	**Wind cone,** wind sock, or wind sleeve	A fabric of conical shape, vented at the apex, and used to determine wind direction because of its pivot mounting.
Consolidated B-24 (Army) or LB30A (Manufacturer)	**Consolidated LB30A** (Manufacturer)	A four-engine, high-wing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Consolidated B-24A (Army) or LB30B (Manufacturer)	**Liberator I**	A four-engine, high-wing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Consolidated B-24B (Army) or 32 (Manufacturer)	**Liberator II**	A four-engine, high-wing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Consolidated B-24D (Army) or 32 (Manufacturer)	**Liberator III** or **III A**	A four-engine, high-wing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Consolidated B-24E (Army) or 32 (Manufacturer)	**Liberator IV**	A four-engine, high-wing, heavy bombardment airplane.
Consolidated OA-10 (Army) **PBY-5** (Navy), 28ME, 285ME (Manufacturer), or Plymouth	**Catalina I**	A high-wing amphibian with tricycle landing gear.
Consolidated OA-10 (Army), **PBY-5** (Navy) or 285 AMC (Manufacturer)	**Catalina IA**	A high-wing amphibian with tricycle landing gear.
Consolidated OA-10 (Army) or **PBY-5** (Navy)	**Catalina II**	A high-wing amphibian with tricycle landing gear.
Consolidated OA-10 (Army), **PBY-5** (Navy) or 285MC (Manufacturer)	**Catalina IIA** or Canso	A high-wing amphibian with tricycle landing gear.
Consolidated PBY-5A (Navy)	**Catalina III**	A flying boat.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Consolidated PBY-5B (Navy)	**Catalina IB**	A flying boat.
Consolidated PB3Y-3B (Navy) or 29 (Manufacturer)	**Coronado**	A patrol flying boat.
Contrapropeller, coaxial propeller, or dual-rotation propeller	**Contrapropeller**	Two propellers mounted on the same axis, which turn in opposite directions.
Control, altitude mixture	**Mixture control,** or altitude control	A device on a carburetor for regulating the proportions of air and fuel supplied to an engine at different altitudes.
Control cock (Brit.) See **Valve, four-way.**		
Controllable-pitch propeller (Brit. propellor) See **Propeller, controllable-pitch.**		
Controllable propeller See **Propeller, controllable-pitch.**		
Control, reverse	**Reversal**	The reversal of rolling movement which can result when displacement of the ailerons produces excessive wing twist.
Controls, air, cable controls, or flight controls	**Flying controls**	The means employed to operate the control surfaces of an aircraft.
Control, servo, or control servo	**Servo control**	A control devised to reinforce the pilot's effort by an aerodynamic or mechanical relay.
Control servo See **Control, servo.**		
Control valve See **Valve, four-way.**		
Converter	**Converter** or motor generator (A.C. to D.C.)	A motor coupled to a generator for transforming electric currents (Cf. **Inverter**).
Cooler, oil, or oil radiator	**Oil cooler**	A radiator by which engine oil is cooled, usually by the passage of air at high velocity.
Copilot	**Second pilot**	The assistant to the pilot of an aircraft.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Cord	**String**	The British "string" is equivalent to a "thin cord" in American (Cf. **String** and **Twine**).
Cord (Brit.) See **Twine.**		
Cord, shock	**Shock-absorber cord**	An elastic cord, usually consisting of rubber strips in a cloth sheath, used to absorb shock.
Cornell (Brit.) See **Fairchild PT-26.**		
Coronado (Brit.) See **Consolidated PB3Y-3B.**		
Corsair I (Brit.) See **Vought-Sikorsky F4U-1**		
Cotter pin See **Pin, cotter.**		
Countersunk-head screw (Brit.) See **Screw, flathead.**		
Course	**Track angle**	The direction over the surface of the earth, with respect to true north, that an aircraft is flown.
Course See also **Track.**		
Course (Brit.) See **Heading.**		
Course made good or true course	**True track-angle**	The true direction the aircraft bears from the point of departure.
Cover, wing cover, fuselage cover, tarpaulin, or paulin	**Cover**	A sheet of waterproof canvas used to protect any part of an airplane, especially against frost.
Covering fire (Brit.) See **Fire, protective.**		
Cowling (cockpit) See **Enclosure, cockpit.**		
Crane (Brit.) See **Cessna AT-8, AT-17,** and **AT-17A.**		

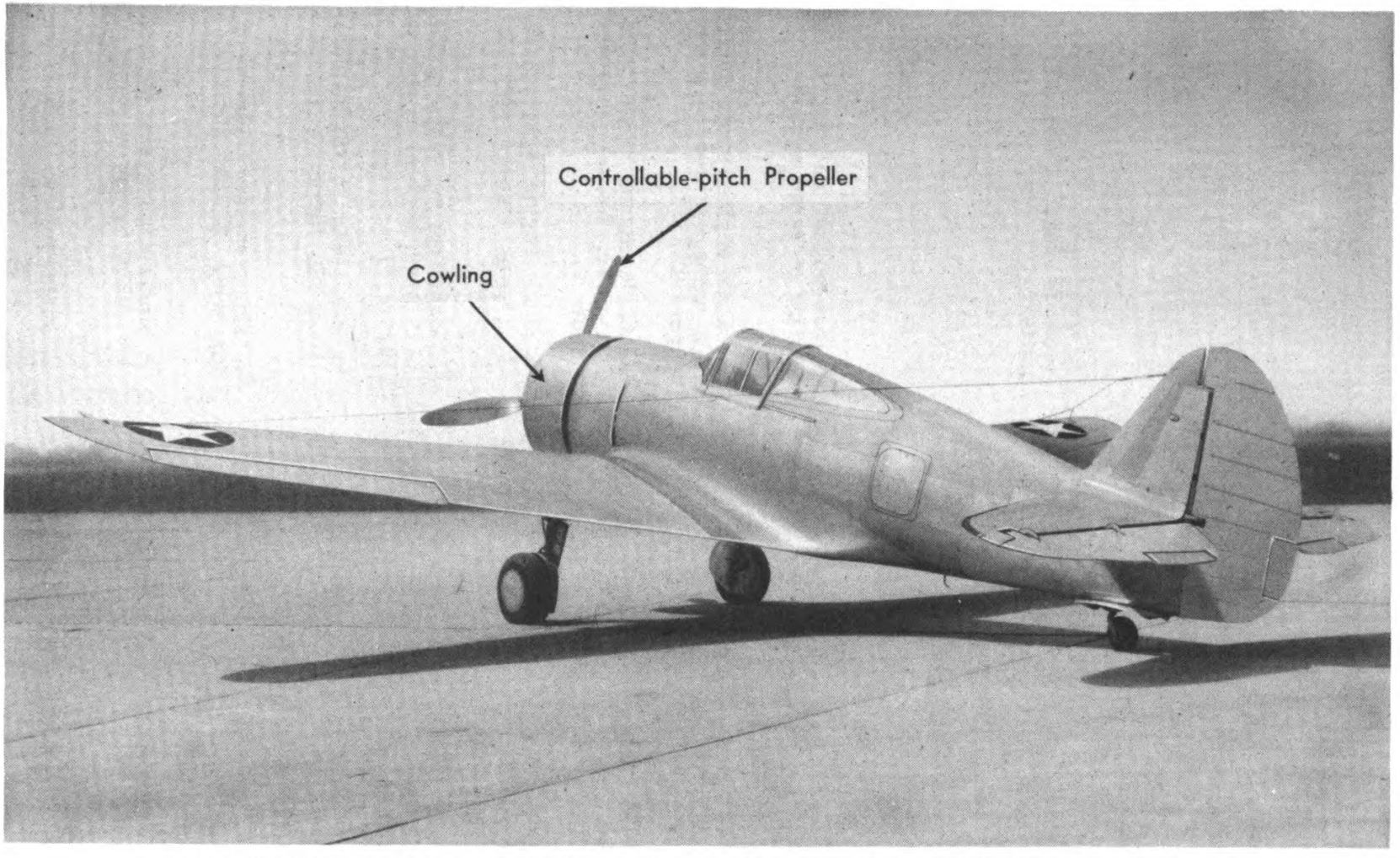


Figure 9—The Curtiss P-36. This Airplane Is Known in Great Britain as the Mohawk I, II, III, or IV, and to the Manufacturer as the Hawk 75A

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Crane I or IA (Brit.) See **Cessna AT-17.**		
Crane II (Brit.) See **Cessna AT-17A.**		
Crankcase sump (Brit.) See **Pan, oil.**		
Critical speed See **Speed, stalling.**		
Crock	**Crock** or earthenware jar	A vessel made of baked clay, used in heat treatment of parts.
C-spanner (Brit.) See **Spanner.**		
Cup-headed screw (Brit.) See **Screw, round-head.**		
Curtiss C-46 (Army) or CW-20 (Manufacturer)	**Commando**	A two-engine, midwing troop carrier or cargo airplane.
Curtiss P-36 (Army) or Hawk 75A1 (Manufacturer)	**Mohawk I**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane (figure 9).
Curtiss P-36 (Army) or Hawk 75A2 (Manufacturer)	**Mohawk II**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane (figure 9).
Curtiss P-36 (Army) or Hawk 75A3 (Manufacturer)	**Mohawk III**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane (figure 9).
Curtiss P-36 (Army) or Hawk 75A4 (Manufacturer)	**Mohawk IV**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane (figure 9).
Curtiss P-40B (Army) or Hawk 81A (Manufacturer)	**Tomahawk I**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40B (Army) or Hawk 81A1 (Manufacturer)	**Tomahawk IIA**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40C (Army) or Hawk 81A2 (Manufacturer)	**Tomahawk IIB**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40D, P-40E (Army), 87A2, or 87A3 (Manufacturer)	**Kittyhawk I**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane (figure 10).

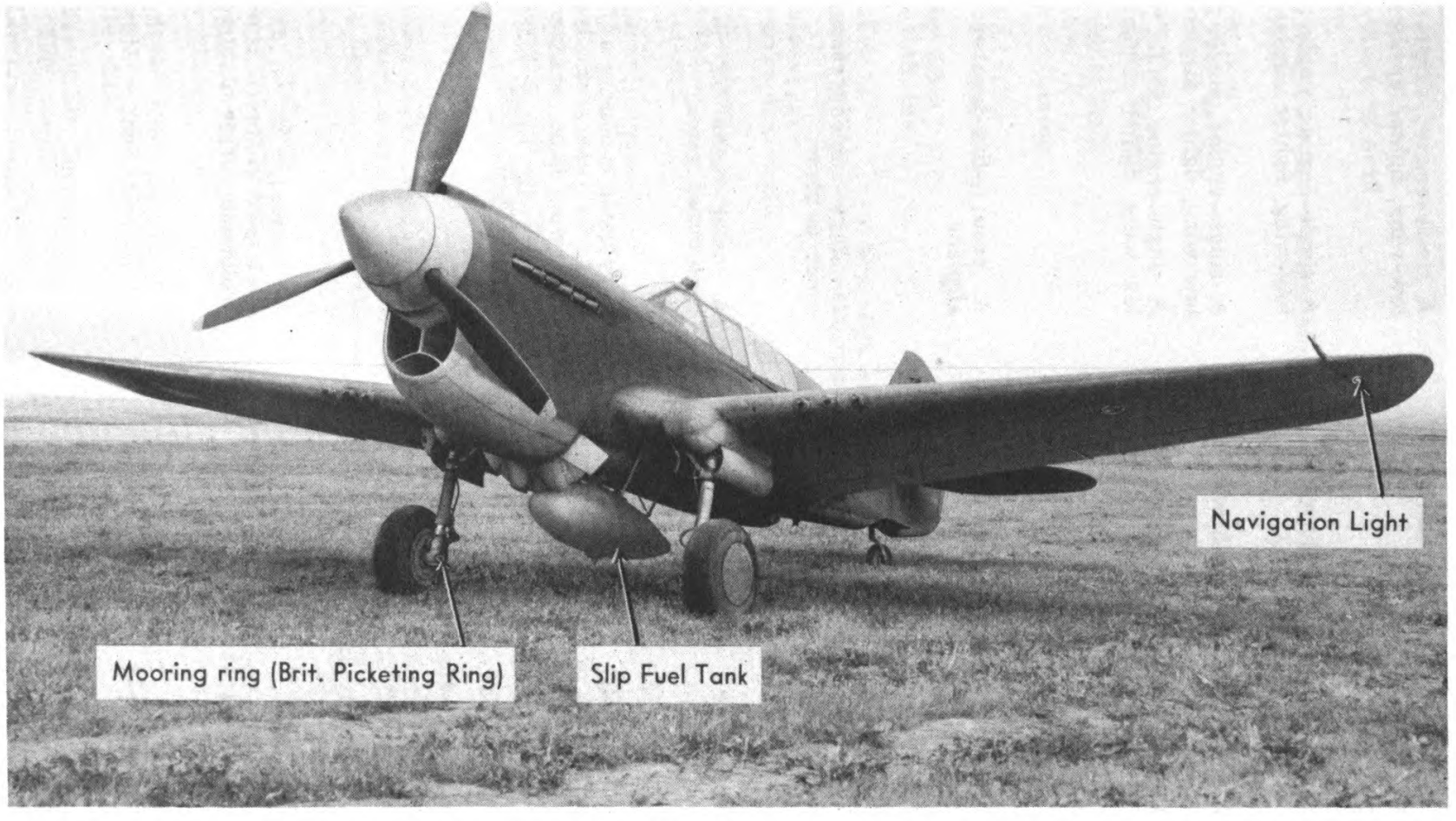


Figure 10—The Curtiss P-40E. This Is the Same as the British Kittyhawk or the Manufacturer's Model 87A3

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Curtiss P-40E-1 (Army), Hawk 87A4 (Manufacturer), or Improved P-40.	**Kittyhawk IA**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40F (Army) or Hawk 87B3 (Manufacturer)	**Kittyhawk II**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40G (Army)	**Tomahawk**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-40K, P-40K-1 (Army), Hawk 877-8 (Manufacturer), or Warhawk.	**Kittyhawk III**	A single-engine, single place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Curtiss P-47G-1 See **Republic P-47B.**		
Curtiss SBC-4, SB2C-1, SB3C-1 (Navy) Hawk 77 (Manufacturer), or Helldiver	**Cleveland I**	A scout dive-bombardment airplane.
Curtiss SO3C-1, SO3C-2, XSO3C-4, Ryan SO3C-2, or **SOR-1** (Navy)	**Seagull**	A single-engine reconnaissance airplane.
Cylinder, flask, or bottle	**Cylinder**	A metal vessel for holding compressed gases.
Cylinder, hydraulic, hydraulic strut, or actuating cylinder.	**Jack**	A cylinder enclosing a piston, used for operating landing gear, wing flaps, or other apparatus, on the principle of the hydraulic press.
Dakota I (Brit.) See **Douglas C-47.**		
Dakota II (Brit.) See **Douglas C-53.**		
Dakota III (Brit.) See **Douglas C-54.**		
Damper, exhaust-flame, exhaust damper, or exhaust-flame arrester	**Exhaust flame-damper**	An extension on an exhaust stack used to absorb flame, for protection during night-flying.
Dauntless (Brit.) See **Douglas A-24.**		
Dead load See **Weight, empty.**		
Dead rise See **Rise, dead.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Dead rise (Brit.) See **Angle of dead rise.**		
DeHavilland PT-24 (Army)	**Tiger Moth**	A single-engine, two-place, primary-training biplane.
De-icer boot See **Boot, de-icer.**		
De-icer shoe See **Boot, de-icer.**		
Differential pitch-control (Brit.) See **Feathering.**		
Digby I (Brit.) See **Douglas B-18A.**		
Dinghy (Brit.) See **Raft, life.**		
Dip-stick or measuring stick	**Dip-stick** or measuring stick	A stick used to measure fuel in fuel tanks.
Directional gyro See **Gyro, directional.**		
Directional radio See **Radio, directional.**		
Directional wireless (Brit.) See **Radio, directional.**		
Direction finder (Brit.) See **Radio, directional.**		
Direction finder, radio, or automatic direction finder	**Radio direction finder** (R.D.F.), radio compass, or steering director	A radio instrument which, if once tuned to a station, points continuously and automatically to that station.
Direction indicator See **Gyro, directional.**		
Dirigible (Brit.) See **Airship.**		
Disk area (Brit.) See **Area, total propeller-disk.**		
Disposable lift (Brit.) See **Lift, useful.**		
Disposable load (Brit.) See **Load, useful.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Distance piece (Brit.) See **Spacer.**		
Distance, take-off	**Take-off run**	The distance in which an airplane will finally break contact with land or water, starting from zero speed.
Ditching (Brit.) See (No equivalent).		
Dock See **Shed, airship.**		
Docking rails See **Rails, docking.**		
Documents, classified	**Protected papers**	All documents which are classified for protection to a greater or lesser degree from the general public.
Domestic	**Inland**	Situated within the country in question (cf. **overseas**).
Doors, alighting-gear, undercarriage doors, landing-gear doors, wheel-well doors, or nacelle doors	**Alighting-gear doors** or undercarriage doors.	The doors through which the alighting gear of an airplane is extended or retracted.
Doors, bomb, or bomb-bay doors	**Bomb doors** or bomb-bay doors	The doors in the belly of a bombardment airplane through which bombs are dropped.
(to) Dope (Brit.) See (to) **Prime.**		
Doped cover See **Patch, doped.**		
Doped patch See **Patch, doped.**		
Double-ended union body (Brit.) See **Nipple.**		
Douglas A-20A, A-20E (Army), DB7B (Manufacturer), **Boeing A-20A,** or **A-20C** (Army)	**Boston IIIA**	A two-engine, high-wing, attack bombardment airplane (figure 11).
Douglas A-20C (Army) DB7B (Manufacturer), or **Boeing A-20C** (Army)	**Boston III**	A two-engine, high-wing, attack bombardment airplane.
Douglas A-24 (Army), **SBD-1, SBD-2,** or **SBD-3** (Navy)	**Dauntless**	A single-engine, low-wing, light bombardment airplane.
Douglas B-17F See **Boeing B-17F.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Douglas B-18A (Army)	**Digby I**	A two-engine, six-place mid-wing, medium bombardment airplane (figure 12).
Douglas C-47 (Army) or DC3 (Manufacturer)	**Dakota I**	A two-engine, low-wing, cargo airplane.
Douglas C-53 (Army) or DC3 (Manufacturer)	**Dakota II**	A two-engine, low-wing, parachute-troop transport airplane (figure 23).
Douglas C-54 (Army) or DC4 (Manufacturer)	**Dakota III**	A four-engine, low wing, long-range, personnel-transport airplane.
Douglas P-70, F-3 (Army), DB7, or DB7A (Manufacturer)	**Boston I** or **II** or Havoc I or II	Two-engine, high-wing, attack bombardment airplanes, formerly designated A-20 in the Army Air Force and converted into night-fighter and photographic airplanes.
Drag, drag force, or drag component	**Drag**, longitudinal force, or head resistance	A force or component in the drag direction (figures 4 and 17).
Drag component See **Drag.**		
Drag force See **Drag.**		
Drag, parasite	**Parasitic drag**	That portion of the drag of an aircraft exclusive of the induced drag of the wings.
Drag rope See **Rope, trail**		
Drift	**Drift-angle**	The angle between the heading and the track.
Drift angle (Brit.) See **Drift.**		
Drift bomb See **Float, drift.**		
Drift float See **Float, drift.**		
Drift indicator See **Meter, drift.**		
Drift meter See **Meter, drift.**		
Drift sight (Brit.) See **Meter, drift.**		
Drip band See **Flap, drip.**		

Figure 11—The Douglas or Boeing A-20A. To the Manufacturer This Model Is the DB7B, and to the British It Is the Boston IIIA

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Drip flap See **Flap, drip.**		
Drip strip See **Flap, drip.**		
Driving face See **Face, blade.**		
Drogue or sea anchor	**Drogue**	An open fabric bag carried on an aircraft and arranged to offer considerable resistance when towed mouth-first through the water.
Drogue target (Brit.) See **Sleeve, towing.**		
Droppable fuel tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		
Dual-rotation propeller See **Contrapropeller.**		
Duct, air	**Interconnecting sleeve** or trousers	A tube, usually of fabric, supplying air for filling or for maintaining pressure in air-filled parts of an aerostat (figure 2).
Duct doors See **Shutters, oil-cooler.**		
(to) Dump See (to) **Jettison.**		
Dump valve See **Valve, jettison.**		
Dynamo (Brit.) See **Generator.**		
Earth (Brit.) See **Ground.**		
Earthenware jar (Brit.) See **Crock.**		
Effective landing area See **Area, effective landing.**		
Effective propeller thrust See **Thrust, effective propeller.**		
Efficiency, propeller	**Net efficiency**	The ratio of the thrust power to the input power of a propeller.
Egress (Brit.) See **Exit.**		

Figure 12—The Douglas B-18A. In Great Britain This Airplane Is Called the Digby I

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Elastic stop nut See **Nut, self-locking.**		
Electrical tubing See **Conduit.**		
Elevator or flipper	**Elevator**	A movable auxiliary airfoil, the function of which is to impress a pitching moment on the aircraft (figures 23 and 25).
Emergency fuel-release valve See **Valve, jettison.**		
Emergency fuel tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		
Empennage, airplane tail assembly, tail surfaces, tail group, or tail	**Empennage** or tail unit	The tail surface group (rudder, elevators, and stabilizers).
Empty weight See **Weight, empty.**		
Enclosure, cockpit, or cowling (cockpit)	**Cockpit enclosure**	A removable covering around and over a cockpit (figure 8).
Engine, geared	**Geared engine** or geared motor	An engine in which the power developed is transmitted to the propeller shaft through gears.
Engine or power plant	**Aero-engine**	An engine used to provide the motive power for an aircraft. (Cf. **Section, engine,** and see figure 18.)
Engine section See **Section, engine.**		
Engine speed indicator (Brit.) See **Tachometer.**		
Engine, W-type	**W-type engine** or arrow-type engine	An engine with three rows of cylinders forming, in end view, a broad arrowhead (figure 13).
Enlisted men	**Other ranks** or rank and file	Private soldiers, seamen, marines, or non-commissioned officers, as distinguished from warrant officers or commissioned officers.
Eta patch (Brit.) See **Patch, finger.**		
Excess buoyancy See **Buoyancy, reserve.**		

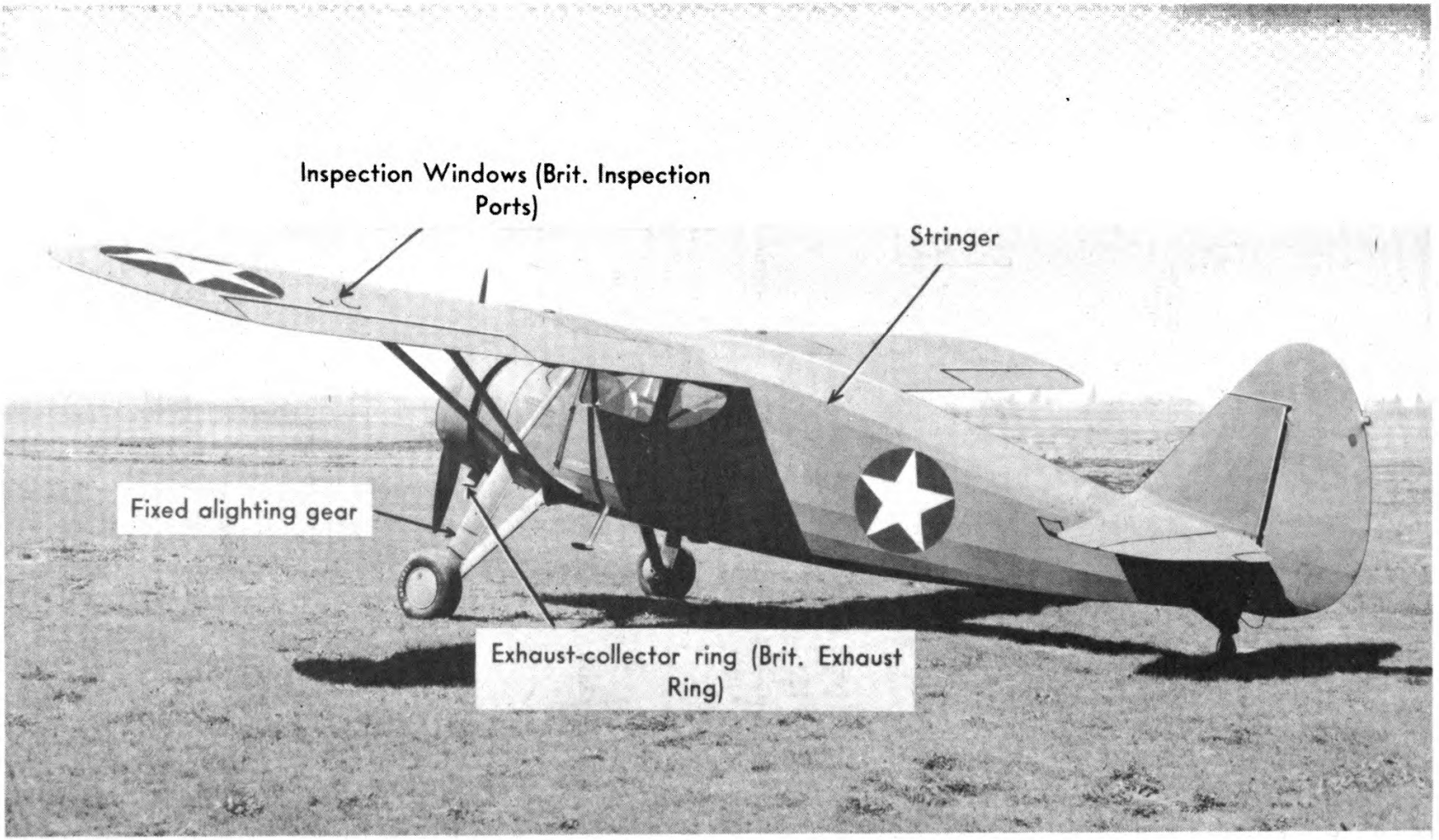


Figure 13—The Fairchild C-61. In Britain This Airplane Is Called the Argus. The Manufacturer Calls It the Model F24W41

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Exhaust-collector ring See **Ring, exhaust-collector.**		
Exhaust damper See **Damper, exhaust-flame.**		
Exhaust-flame arrester See **Damper, exhaust-flame.**		
Exhaust-flame damper (Brit. **exhaust flame-damper**) See **Damper, exhaust-flame.**		
Exhaust-gas hood See **Hood, gas-shaft.**		
Exhaust manifold See **Manifold, exhaust.**		
Exhaust ring (Brit.) See **Ring, exhaust-collector.**		
Exit	**Exit** or egress	A passage out of a place.
Experimental mean pitch (Brit. **mean-pitch**) See **Mean pitch, experimental.**		
Face, blade, thrust face, or driving face	**Pressure face**	The surface of a propeller blade which corresponds to the lower surface of an airfoil (cf. **Back, blade**).
Fairchild (Brit.) See **Fairchild PT-26.**		
Fairchild C-61 (Army) or F24W41 (Manufacturer)	**Argus**	A single-engine, high-wing, four-place, transport airplane (figure 14).
Fairchild PT-26 (Army) or M62A3 (Manufacturer)	**Fairchild** or Cornell	A single-engine, low-wing, two-place, advanced training airplane.
Fairing wires See **Wires, fairing.**		
Fairings, wheel, or pants	**Wheel fairings** or spats	Auxiliary structures added to fixed landing wheels to reduce their drag.
False rib See Rib, former.		

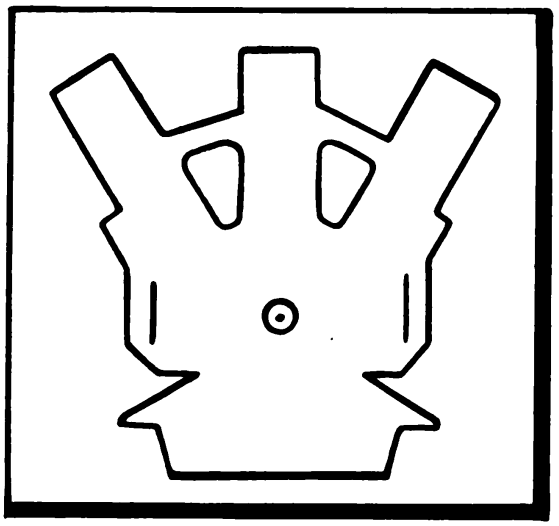


Figure 14—W-Type Engine

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Faucet or spigot	**Tap**	A valve used for drawing water or other liquid, equipped with a hand lever.
Feathering	**Differential pitch-control**	In rotary wing systems, the periodic change in the angle of incidence of a blade by oscillating the blade about its span axis.
Feathering	**Feathering**	The action of turning the blades of a "dead" propeller to a pitch which will reduce their drag to a minimum.
Fen (Brit.) See **Swamp.**		
Fender or mudguard	**Mud-wing**	Any guard over a wheel to catch or deflect mud (cf. **Bumper**).
Fender (Brit.) See **Bumper.**		
Field-handling frame See **Frame, field-handling.**		
Field, landing	**Landing ground**	A field of such a size and nature as to permit of aircraft landing and taking off in safety.
Fighter airplane (Brit. **aeroplane**) See **Airplane, fighter.**		
Fighter command (Brit.) See **Command, air defense.**		
(to) **Fill** or inflate	(to) **Fill** or top up	To swell or distend with air or gas.
Filling sleeve See **Sleeve, filling.**		
Fillister screw See **Screw, fillister.**		
Filter, screen, or strainer (oil)	**Filter**	A porous material or a unit through which engine oil is passed to cleanse and strain it.
Filter, air	**Air cleaner**	A porous, usually oil-soaked material through which air is passed to remove dust and sand.
Fin (Brit.) See **Stabilizer, vertical.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Finger patch See **Patch, finger.**		
Fire, protective	**Covering fire**	A heavy fire directed at enemy positions to protect advancing troops.
Fireproof bulkhead (Brit.) See **Wall, fire.**		
Fire wall See **Wall, fire.**		
Fitting, grease, Alemite lubricator fitting, or pressure-grip lubricator fitting	**Greaser**	A fitting for lubricating a part with grease under pressure.
Fixed-power-plant weight See **Weight, fixed-power-plant.**		
Fixed tail surface See **Stabilizer.**		
Flak (Brit.) See **Antiaircraft fire.**		
Flame float See **Float, drift.**		
Flap, drip, drip strip, or drip band	**Drip flap**	A strip of fabric secured by one edge to the envelope of an aerostat to deflect rain from the surface below it (figure 15).
Flare, signal	**Signal projectile** or signal star	A pyrotechnic signaling device of distinctive color and characteristics.
Flashing light See **Light, flashing.**		
Flask See **Cylinder.**		
Flathead screw See **Screw, flathead.**		
(to) **Flatten out** (Brit.) See (to) **Level off.**		
Flick roll (Brit.) See **Roll, snap.**		
Flight controls See **Controls, air.**		
Flight mechanic E (Brit.) See **Mechanic, licensed engine.**		

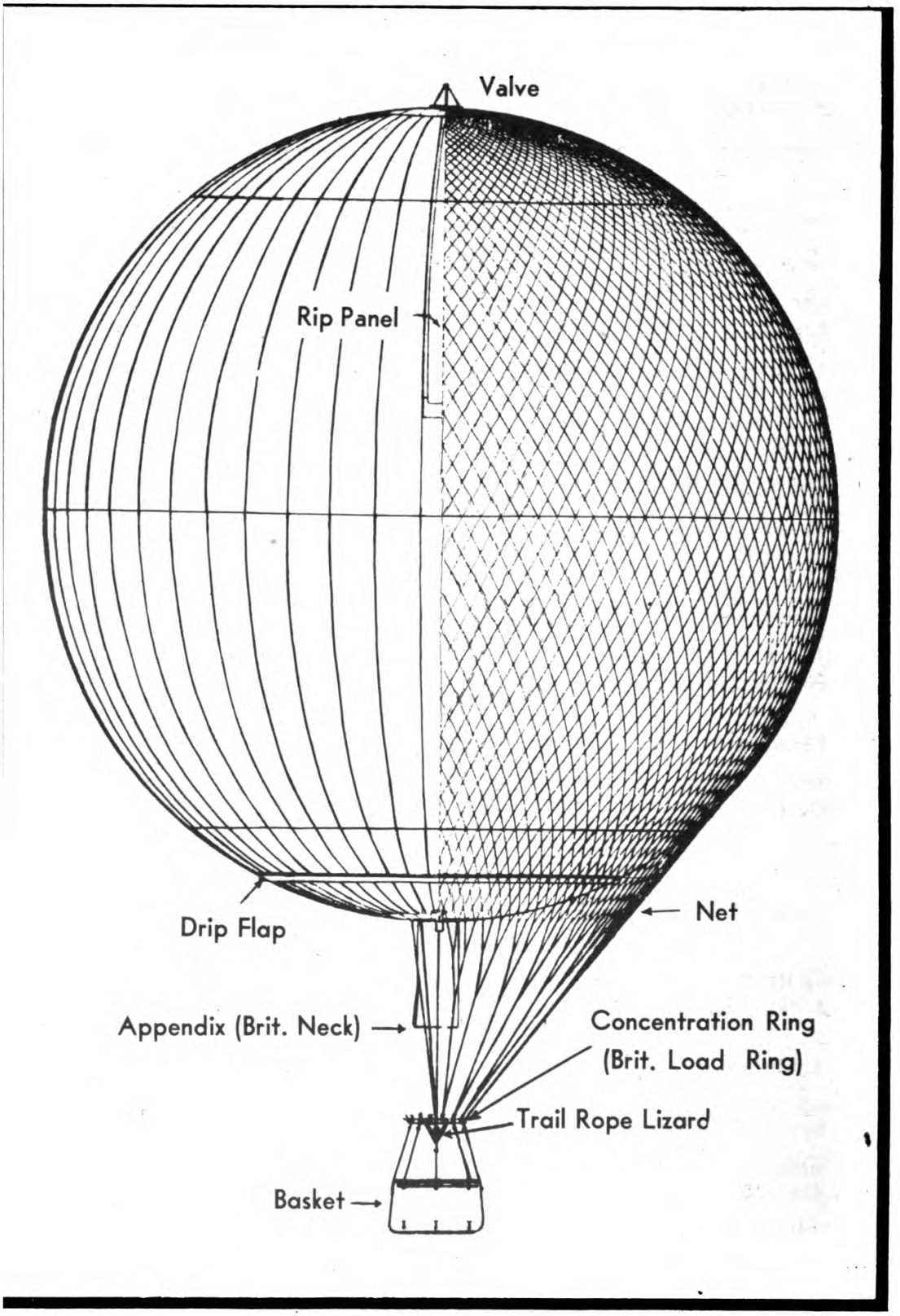


Figure 15—Free Balloon

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Flipper See **Elevator.**		
Float, drift, drift bomb, flame float, or smoke float	**Sea marker,** navigation flame-float, or navigation smoke-float	A substance or article dropped from an aircraft over water, forming a point of reference for observing the drift angle.
Float, inboard stabilizing	**Inboard float**	A stabilizing float placed relatively close to the main float or hull.
Float, main, or single float	**Main float**	The central float fitted under a seaplane.
Float, wing-tip, or outboard stabilizing float	**Wing-tip float**	A stabilizing float placed relatively far out from the main float or hull, usually at or very near the tip of the wing.
Flow, streamline, or laminar flow	**Streamline motion**	The steady motion of a fluid past an obstacle when the paths of all particles contain neither abrupt changes in direction nor closed curves.
Flying controls (Brit.) See **Controls, air.**		
Flying Fortress See **Boeing B-17C, B-17E,** and **B-17F.**		
Flying, instrument, or blind flying	**Instrument flying**	The act of flying an aircraft solely by instruments.
Flying wing See **Airplane, tailless.**		
Force, side, or side component	**Lateral force**	A force or component perpendicular to the plane of symmetry.
Force, vertical	**Vertical force** or normal force	The component along the vertical axis of the resultant force. This includes the resolved component of gravity.
Fore-and-aft level (Brit.) See **Inclinometer.**		
Foreign See **Overseas.**		
Fork joint (Brit.) See **Clevis.**		
Former rib See **Rib, former.**		
Fortress I (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17C.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Fortress II (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17F.**		
Fortress IIA (Brit.) See **Boeing B-17E.**		
Forward area (Brit.) See **Zone, combat.**		
Four-way cock (Brit.) See **Valve, four-way.**		
Four-way valve See **Valve, four-way.**		
Fragmentation bomb See **Bomb, fragmentation.**		
Frame, field-handling	**Handling frame**	A framework temporarily attached to the underside of an airship to assist the landing party (figure 25).
Frequency meter See **Meter, frequency.**		
(to) **Fret** or gall.	(to) **Fret**	To damage or wear by an oscillating motion, as in the case of splines.
Friction, skin	**Surface friction**	The tangential component of fluid force at a point on a surface.
Fuel, gasoline, or gas (slang)	**Fuel**, petrol, or motor spirit	A volatile, inflammable, liquid, hydrocarbon mixture used as a fuel.
Fuel capacity See **Capacity, fuel.**		
Fuel-contents gauge (Brit.) See **Gage, fuel.**		
Fuel gage See **Gage, fuel.**		
Fuel-level gage See **Gage, fuel.**		
Fuel level indicator (Brit.) See **Gage, fuel.**		
Fuel-selector valve See **Valve, fuel-selector.**		
Fuel-tank selector valve See **Valve, fuel-selector.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Fuel volume (Brit.) See **Capacity, fuel.**		
Full load See **Weight, gross.**		
Fuselage axis See **Axis, longitudinal.**		
Fuselage cover See **Cover.**		
(to) **Fuze** or arm	(to) **Fuze**	To free the plunger of a percussion fuze from the wire or pin, so as to allow the plunger to be driven against the cap.
Gage, fuel, or fuel-level gage	**Fuel-contents gauge** or fuel level indicator	A gage for indicating the quantity of fuel in a fuel tank.
(to) Gall See (to) **Fret.**		
Gas See **Fuel.**		
Gas bag See **Bag, gas.**		
Gas-bag alarm (Brit.) See **Alarm, gas-cell.**		
Gas-bag net (Brit.) See **Net, gas-cell.**		
Gas cell See **Bag, gas.**		
Gas-cell alarm See **Alarm, gas-cell.**		
Gas-cell net See **Net, gas-cell.**		
Gas hood (Brit.) See **Hood, gas-shaft.**		
Gasket	**Gasket,** joint, or washer	A sheet or ring of packing used for engine heads, pipe joints, and similar purposes.
Gasoline See **Fuel.**		
Gasoline capacity See **Capacity, fuel.**		
Gas-pressure wires See **Wires, netting.**		
Gas shaft See **Trunk.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Gas-shaft hood See **Hood, gas-shaft.**		
Gas trunk (Brit.) See **Trunk.**		
Gas volume (Brit.) See **Capacity, nominal gas.**		
Gear, alighting, landing gear, undercarriage, or chassis	**Alighting gear,** undercarriage, or chassis	The understructure which supports the weight of an aircraft when in contact with the surface of the land or water and reduces the shock on landing (figure 14).
Gear, retractable alighting, retractable landing gear, or retractable undercarriage.	**Retractable alighting gear,** retractable undercarriage, or retractile undercarriage	An alighting gear which can be withdrawn into the body or wings of an airplane to secure better streamline efficiency while in flight (figure 6).
Gearbox or transmission	**Gearbox**	The unit comprising the change gears in a power-transmission system.
Geared engine See **Engine, geared.**		
Geared motor (Brit.) See **Engine, geared.**		
General purpose set (Brit.) See **Set, liaison.**		
Generator	**Generator** or dynamo (obsolescent)	A machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy.
Geographical mile See **Mile, sea.**		
Geometric pitch (Brit.) See **Pitch, geometrical.**		
Geometrical pitch See **Pitch, geometrical.**		
George (Brit.) See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Georgia See **Vultee A-31.**		
Glass, armor, bullet-proof glass, or bullet-resistant glass	**Armour glass**	Glass which is resistant to bullets.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Glider	**Glider** or primary glider	A non-mechanically driven aircraft with fixed wings used for free flight with continuous loss of height (Cf. **Sailplane.**)
Glider air train (Brit.) See **Train, aerial.**		
Goose I or **IA** (Brit.) See **Grumman OA-13A.**		
Gosling I (Brit.) See **Grumman OA-14.**		
Grab line See **Line, handling.**		
Graticule See **Reticle.**		
Grease fitting See **Fitting, grease.**		
Greaser (Brit.) See **Fitting grease.**		
Great inversion See **Tropopause.**		
Green run See **Run, green.**		
Gross dry-weight (Brit.) See **Weight, fixed-power-plant.**		
Gross ton See **Ton, long.**		
Gross weight See **Weight, gross.**		
Ground	**Ground** or earth	The connection made in grounding an electrical circuit.
Ground cloth See **Cloth, ground.**		
Ground sheet (Brit.) See **Cloth, ground.**		
Ground wire (Brit.) See **Line, main mooring-mast.**		
Grub screw (Brit.) See **Setscrew.**		
Grumman F4F-2, XF4F-5 (Navy), G36A (Manufacturer), or Wildcat II	**Martlet I**	A single-engine, single-place, fighter airplane.

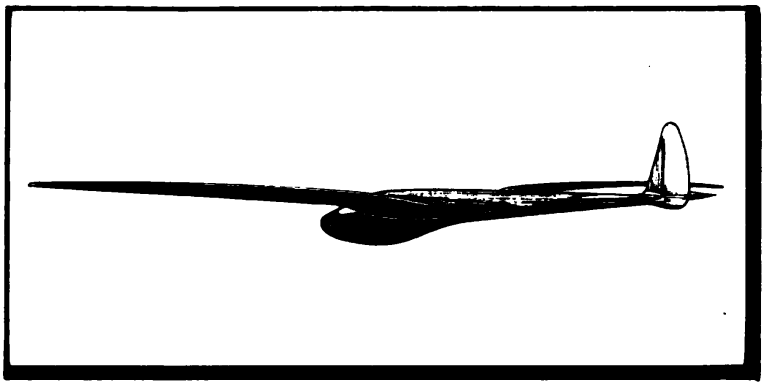


Figure 16—A Modern Sailplane

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Grumman F4F-3A, F4F-4 (Navy), G36, G36B (Manufacturer), or Wildcat III	**Martlet II** or **III**	A single-engine, single-place, fighter airplane with folding wings.
Grumman F4F-4B (Navy), G36 (Manufacturer), or Wildcat IV	**Martlet IV**	A single-engine, single-place, shipboard fighter airplane.
Grumman FM-1 (Navy)	**Martlet V**	A single-engine, single-place, fighter airplane.
Grumman OA-13A (Army), **JRF-2, JRF-6B** (Navy), G21, or G21A (Manufacturer)	**Goose I** or **IA**	A two-engine, eight-place high-wing amphibian.
Grumman OA-14 (Army), **J4F-1** (Coast Guard) G44 (Manufacturer), or Widgeon	**Gosling I**	A two-engine, five place, cabin amphibian.
Gudgeon pin (Brit.) See **Pin, piston.**		
Guide rope See **Rope, trail.**		
Gunner, rear, or tail gunner	**Rear gunner** or tail gunner	The gunner stationed at, and usually facing, the rear of a bombardment airplane.
Guy, yaw, yaw line, or bow-steadying line	**Yaw guy,** yaw-guy wire, or side guy wire	A line dropped from the bow of an airship, when mooring to the mast, to act as a steadying line to prevent yawing and overriding the mast.
Gyro-directional, or direction indicator	**Directional gyro,** direction indicator, or gyroscopic turn indicator	An instrument employing a gyroscope for indicating any change in the direction of the aircraft in azimuth from a straight course.
Gyro horizon See **Horizon, artificial.**		
Gyro pilot See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Gyroplane See **Autogiro.**		
Gyroscopic turn indicator (Brit.) See **Gyro, directional.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Handling frame (Brit.) See **Frame, field-handling.**		
Handling guy (Brit.) See **Line, handling.**		
Handling line See **Line, handling.**		
Handling rails (Brit.) See **Rails, docking.**		
Hand pump, auxiliary, or wobble pump	**Auxiliary hand pump** or wobble pump	A hand pump used to raise fuel pressure if the fuel pump is not supplying sufficient fuel pressure, and to prime the engine.
Hardware	**Ironmongery**	Ware made of metal, as fittings, cutlery, tools, appliances, parts of machines, or utensils.
Harvard I (Brit.) See **North American BC-1.**		
Harvard II (Brit.) See **North American BC-1A.**		
Harvard IIA (Brit.) See **North American BT-9B.**		
Harvard IIB (Brit.) See **Noorduyn AT-16.**		
Havoc I or II (Brit.) See **Douglas P-70.**		
Head, air-speed	**Pressure head**	An instrument which in combination with a gage is used to measure the speed of an aircraft relative to the air. It usually consists of a pitot static tube or a pitot venturi tube.
Heading	**Course**	The angular direction of the longitudinal axis of an aircraft with respect to true north.
Headless setscrew See **Setscrew.**		
Head resistance (Brit.) See **Drag.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Helldiver See **Curtiss SBC-4.**		
High-performance sailplane (Brit.) See **Sailplane.**		
Hood	**Bonnet**	Removable metal covering over the engine.
Hood, gas-shaft, or exhaust-gas hood	**Gas hood**	A hood or cowl in the outer cover of a rigid airship through which the gas escapes from inside the hull.
Horizon, artificial, or gyro horizon	**Artificial horizon**	A self-contained, artificial reference, to be used as a horizon when the natural horizon is obscured, or when an airplane is at too great an altitude to determine the natural horizon with accuracy.
Horizontal stabilizer See **Stabilizer.**		
Hudson I (Brit.) See **Lockheed 214-40.**		
Hudson II (Brit.) See **Lockheed 414-40.**		
Hudson IIA See **Lockheed A-28.**		
Hudson IIB See **Lockheed 414-13.**		
Hudson III (Brit.) See **Lockheed A-29.**		
Hudson IIIA (Brit.) See **Lockheed PBO-1.**		
Hudson IIITC (Brit.) See **Lockheed A-29A.**		
Hudson IV or **IVA** (Brit.) See **Lockheed A-28.**		
Hudson V (Brit.) See **Lockheed 414-13.**		
Hudson VI (Brit.) See **Lockheed A-28A.**		
Hydraulic cylinder See **Cylinder, hydraulic.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Hydraulic strut See **Cylinder, hydraulic.**		
Hydrofoil or hydrovane	**Hydrofoil**	Any surface designed to obtain reaction from the water through which it moves.
Hydromatic propeller See **Propeller, controllable-pitch.**		
Hydrovane See **Hydrofoil.**		
Improved Hudson See **Lockheed A-29.**		
Improved P-40 See **Curtiss P-40E-1.**		
Ignition harness (Brit.) See **Shield.**		
Inboard float (Brit.) See **Float, inboard stabilizing.**		
Inboard stabilizing float See **Float, inboard stabilizing.**		
Incidence wire See **Wire, incidence.**		
Inclinometer	**Clinometer** or fore-and-aft level.	An instrument that measures the attitude of an aircraft with respect to the horizontal.
Indicated air speed See **Speed, indicated air.**		
Indicated air-speed (Brit.) See **Speed, calibrated air.**		
(to) Inflate See (to) **Fill.**		
Inflation sleeve See **Sleeve, filling.**		
Inland (Brit.) See **Domestic.**		
Inspection port (Brit.) See **Window, inspection.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Inspection window See **Window, inspection.**		
Instrument flying See **Flying, instrument.**		
Interceptor airplane (Brit. aeroplane) See **Airplane, fighter.**		
Intercom (Brit.) See **Interphone.**		
Intercommunication (Brit.) See **Interphone.**		
Interconnecting sleeve (Brit.) See **Duct, air.**		
Intermediary sailplane (Brit.) See **Sailplane.**		
Intermediate transverse See **Transverse, intermediate.**		
Intermediate transverse frame (Brit.) See **Transverse, intermediate.**		
Interphone	**Intercommunication** or intercom (slang)	A system of communication between different stations on the same aircraft.
Inverted loop (Brit.) See **Loop, outside.**		
Inverter	**Motor generator (D.C. to A.C.)**	A motor coupled to a generator for transforming electric currents (Cf. **Converter**).
Invertor (Brit.) See **Commutator.**		
Ironmongery (Brit.) See **Hardware.**		
Jack See **Socket.**		
Jack (Brit.) See **Cylinder, hydraulic.**		
Jam pot cover (Brit.) See **Seal, valve.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
(to) **Jettison** or dump	(to) **Jettison**, dump, or slip	To release material from an aircraft in danger of being lost or wrecked.
Jettison valve See **Valve, jettison.**		
Jim crow (Brit.) See **Watcher, roof-top.**		
Joint (Brit.) See **Gasket.**		
Kerosene or coal oil	**Paraffin** or kerosene	An illuminating oil distilled from petroleum.
Kingfisher I (Brit.) See **Vought-Sikorsky OS2U-3.**		
Kittyhawk I (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40D.**		
Kittyhawk IA (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40E-1.**		
Kittyhawk II (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40F.**		
Kittyhawk III (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40K.**		
Knuckle joint end (Brit.) See **Clevis.**		
Knuckle pin See **Pin, knuckle.**		
Label (Brit.) See **Tag.**		
Laminar flow See **Flow, streamline.**		
(to) **Land**	(to) **Land** or alight	To come to the ground or the surface of the water.
Landing area (Brit.) See **Area, effective landing.**		
Landing beam See **Beam, landing.**		
Landing field See **Field, landing.**		
Landing gear See **Gear, alighting.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Landing-gear doors See **Doors, alighting-gear.**		
Landing ground (Brit.) See **Field, landing.**		
Landing lamp See **Light, landing.**		
Landing light See **Light, landing.**		
Landing strip See **Runway.**		
Landing T (Brit. **landing-T**) See **T, landing.**		
Landing tee See **T, landing.**		
Landing wire See **Wire, landing.**		
Lateral axis See **Axis, lateral.**		
Lateral force (Brit.) See **Force, side.**		
Leading-edge airfoil See **Slat.**		
Lean	**Weak**	Of a mixture of air and gasoline vapor, deficient in the gasoline vapor.
Left	**Port**	Situated to the left, looking in the direction of motion of an aircraft (figure 18).
Length, chord	**Chord length** or chord	The length of that part of the chord which is intercepted by the airfoil section. (Cf. **Chord** and see figure 1.)
(to) **Level off**	(to) **Flatten out**	To make the flight path of an airplane nearly horizontal before making contact with the earth.
Liaison set See **Set, liaison.**		
Licensed engine mechanic, See **Mechanic, licensed engine.**		
Life raft See **Raft, life.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Liberator I (Brit.) See **Consolidated B-24A.**		
Liberator II (Brit.) See **Consolidated B-24B.**		
Liberator III or **IIIA** (Brit.) See **Consolidated B-24D.**		
Liberator IV (Brit.) See **Consolidated B-24E.**		
Life preserver, vest-type	**Mae West**	A vest-type life preserver which has an inflatable tube around the neck and down the front.
Lift, lift force, or lift component	**Lift**	A force or component in the lift direction, perpendicular to the flight path and in the plane of symmetry (figures 4 and 17).
Lift, aerostatic	**Static lift**	The difference between the weight of a volume of air and an equal volume of gas under given conditions.
Lift component See **Lift.**		
Lift force See **Lift.**		
Lift, useful	**Disposable lift**	The lift of an airship available for carrying fuel, oil, passengers, cargo, food, drinking water, guns, ammunition, and bombs (Cf. **Load, useful**).
Light, flashing	**Flashing light** or occulting light	A light which is intermittent as viewed from a single direction.
Lighter-than-air aircraft See **Aerostat.**		
Light, landing, or landing lamp	**Landing light**	A projector in an aircraft which illuminates the earth's surface when landing.
Lightning I (Brit.) See **Lockheed Lightning I**		

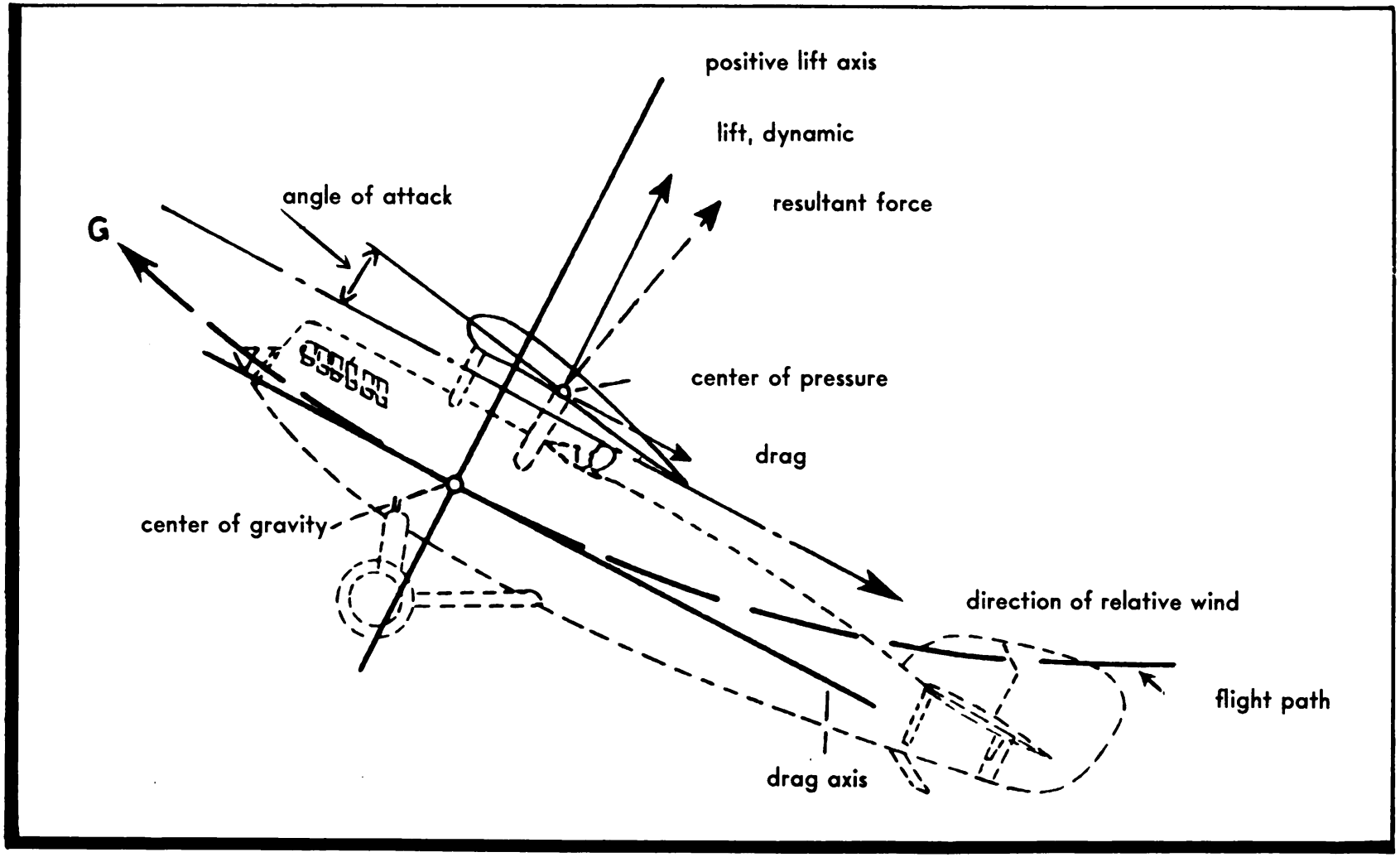


Figure 17—Lift and Drag Axes

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Lightning II (Brit.) See **Lockheed P-38F-13.**		
Lights, anchor	**Riding lights** or mooring lights	Clear lights carried on an aircraft at anchor to indicate its position at night.
Lights, navigation, or position lights	**Navigation lights**	Lights on an aircraft indicating its presence and direction of motion (figure 10).
Line, handling, or grab line	**Handling guy**	A line attached to the side of an airship for use in maneuvering near and on the ground (figure 2).
Line, main mooring	**Main mooring-wire**	The line dropped from the bow of an airship to be coupled to the main mooring-mast line (figure 2).
Line, main mooring-mast, mast main mooring line, or main mooring cable	**Ground wire**	A line led from the main winch of a mooring mast through the mooring attachment at the top of the mast and carried out to a point on the ground well to leeward of the mast. The airship's main mooring line is attached to this line and the airship is hauled to the mast.
Line, mean	**Centre line**	In an airfoil section, a line each point on which is equidistant from the upper and lower boundaries of the section (figure 1).
Line, mooring	**Mooring guy**	A rope used for securing an aerostat.
Lines, shroud	**Shroud lines** or rigging lines	The cords which transmit the load from the harness to the canopy of a parachute.
Link rod See **Rod, link.**		
Load, pay	**Pay load** or commercial load	That part of the useful load from which revenue is derived; that is, passengers, mails, and freight.
Load ring (Brit.) See **Ring, concentration.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Load, useful	**Disposable load**	That part of the load of an **airplane** consisting of fuel, oil, passengers, cargo, food, drinking water, guns, ammunition, and bombs (Cf. **Lift, useful**).
Lockheed 214-40, B14L, or **B14S** (Manufacturer)	**Hudson I** or Australian Hudson I	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane.
Lockheed 414-13 (Manufacturer) or Hudson IIB	**Hudson V**	A two-engine, midwing, light, bombardment airplane.
Lockheed 414-40 (Manufacturer)	**Hudson II**	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane.
Lockheed A-28 (Army), 414-08 (Manufacturer) or Hudson IIA	**Hudson IV** or **IVA**	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane.
Lockheed A-28A (Army) or 414-17-11 (Manufacturer)	**Hudson VI**	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane (figure 19).
Lockheed A-29 (Army), 414-56-03 (Manufacturer), or Improved Hudson	**Hudson III**	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane.
Lockheed A-29A (Army) or 414-56-11 (Manufacturer)	**Hudson IIITC**	A two-engine, midwing, troop-transport airplane, converted from the model A-29 and formerly designated C-63 in the Army Air Forces.
Lockheed B-37 (Army) or 137-96-03 (Manufacturer)	**Ventura GRIII**	A two-engine, model B-34, medium bombardment airplane with double vertical stabilizers, converted into the O-56 observation airplane of the Army Air Forces and later redesignated B-37.
Lockheed C-56, C-56A, C-56B, C-56C, C-56D, C-56E, C-57, C-57A, C-57B, C-66 (Army), **R50-1, R50-3** (Navy), 18-H, 18-07, 18-08, 18-10, 18-10-26, 18-40, or 18-50-26 (Manufacturer)	**Lodestar I**	A two-engine, midwing, troop-transport airplane.
Lockheed C-59 (Army) or 18-07 (Manufacturer)	**Lodestar IA**	A two-engine, midwing, troop-transport airplane with twin vertical stabilizers.

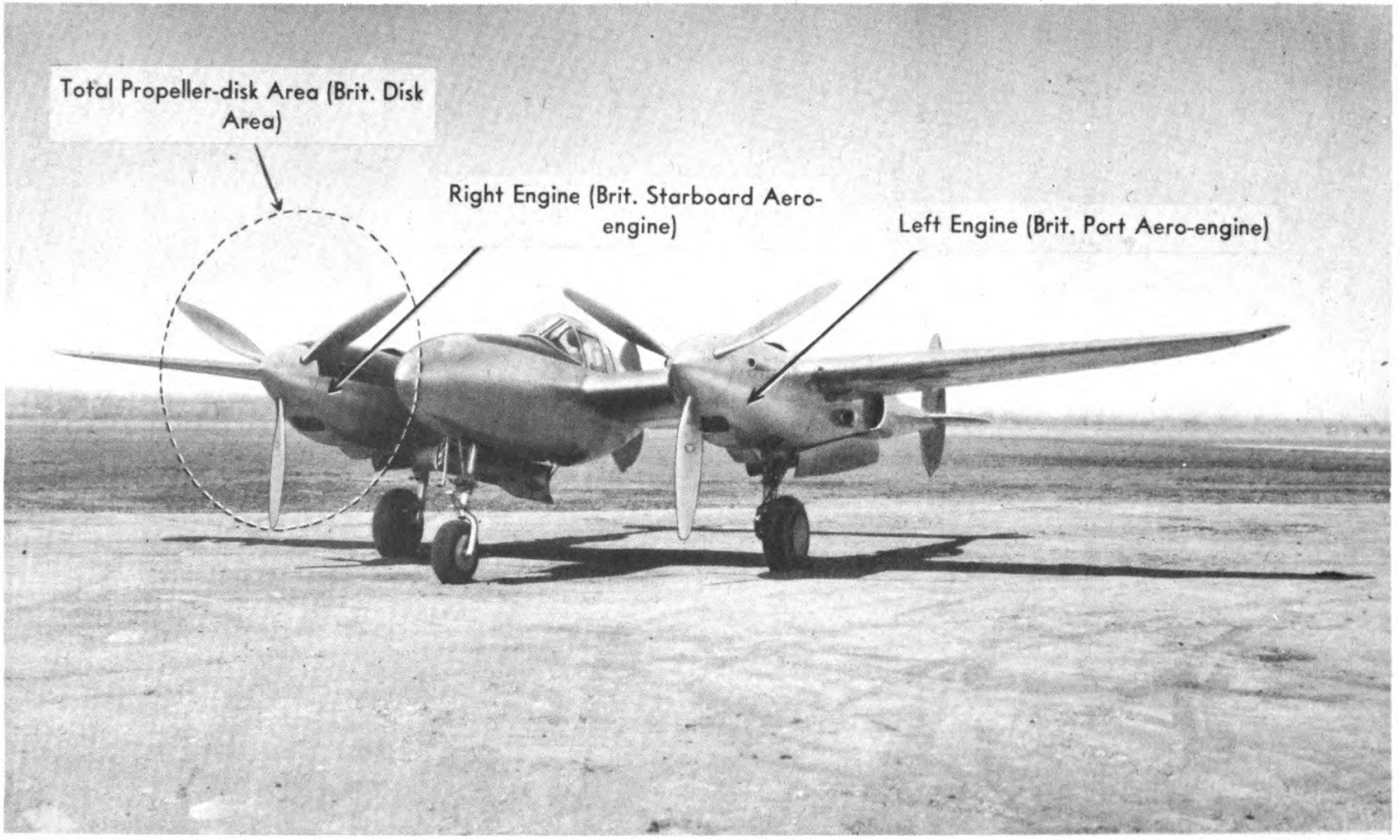


Figure 18—The Lockheed Lightning I. This Airplane Is Known by Several Names, the Model 322-61-04, 322-62-18 (Manufacturer), and the Lockheed Interceptor

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Lockheed C-60, C-60A (Army), **R50-4** (Navy), 18-56, or 18-56-23 (Manufacturer)	**Lodestar II**	A two-engine, midwing, troop-transport airplane.
Lockheed Interceptor See **Lockheed P-38F-13** and **Lockheed Lightning I.**		
Lockheed Lightning I (Army), 322-61-04, 322-62-18 (Manufacturer), or Lockheed Interceptor	**Lightning I**	A two-engine, single-place, fighter airplane with a twin-boom empennage (figure 18).
Lockheed P-38F-13, P-38F-15, P-38G-15 (Army), 322-60-19, 322-68-19 (Manufacturer), or Lockheed Interceptor	**Lightning II**	A two-engine, single-place, fighter airplane with a twin-boom empennage.
Lockheed PBO-1 (Navy)	**Hudson IIIA**	A two-engine, midwing, light bombardment airplane.
Locknut (Brit.) See **Palnut.**		
Lock ring See **Ring, lock.**		
Lock washer See **Washer, lock.**		
Lock wire See **Wire, safety.**		
Lodestar I (Brit.) See **Lockheed C-56.**		
Lodestar IA (Brit.) See **Lockheed C-59.**		
Lodestar II (Brit.) See **Lockheed C-60.**		
Longeron See **Stringer.**		
Longitudinal axis See **Axis, longitudinal.**		
Longitudinal force (Brit.) See **Drag.**		
Long-range fuel tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		

Figure 19—The Lockheed A-28A. This Model Is Known in Great Britain as the Hudson VI and to the Manufacturer as the Model 414-17-11

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Long ton See **Ton, long.**		
Loop (Brit.) See **Loop, normal.**		
Loop aerial (Brit.) See **Loop, radio.**		
Loop antenna See **Loop, radio.**		
Loop, normal	**Loop**	A loop starting from normal flight and passing successively through a climb, inverted flight, dive, and back to normal flight.
Loop, outside	**Outside loop** or inverted loop	A loop starting from normal flight and passing successively through a dive, inverted flight, climb, and back to normal flight, the pilot being on the outside of the flight path.
Loop, radio, or loop antenna	**Loop aerial**	A specified number of turns of wire located in the wings or wound around the fuselage of an airplane. Small portable loops on a rectangular frame are also used.
Lorry (Brit.) See **Truck.**		
Luggage (Brit.) See **Baggage.**		
Mae West (Brit.) See **Life preserver, vest-type.**		
Main float See **Float, main.**		
Main mooring cable See **Line, main mooring-mast.**		
Main mooring line See **Line, main mooring.**		
Main mooring mast line See **Line, main mooring-mast.**		
Main mooring-wire (Brit.) See **Line, main mooring.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Main plane (Brit.) See **Wing.**		
Main transverse See **Transverse, main.**		
Main transverse frame (Brit.) See **Transverse, main.**		
Maneuverability	**Maneuverability** or manoeuvrability	That quality in an aircraft which determines the rate at which its altitude and direction of flight can be changed.
Manifold, exhaust	**Exhaust manifold**	The duct into which the exhaust gases from the cylinders of an in-line engine are discharged. (Cf. **Ring, exhaust-collector and see figure 6.**)
Manifold pressure See **Pressure, manifold.**		
Manifold-pressure regulator See **Regulator, manifold-pressure.**		
Manoeuvrability (Brit.) See **Maneuverability.**		
Manometer pressure See **Superpressure.**		
Marauder I (Brit.) See **Martin B-26A.**		
Marauder IA (Brit.) See **Martin B-26B.**		
Marauder II (Brit.) See **Martin B-26B-1.**		
Mariner I (Brit.) See **Martin PBM-3.**		
Mariner II (Brit.) See **Martin PBM-4.**		
Martin 167B3 (Manufacturer)	**Maryland I**	A two-engine, medium bombardment airplane.
Martin 167B4 (Manufacturer)	**Maryland II**	A two-engine, medium bombardment airplane.
Martin A-30 (Army), 187B1, 187B2 (Manufacturer), or Montreal	**Baltimore I, II, III** or **IIIA**	A two-engine, four-place, midwing, light bombardment airplane.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Martin B-26A (Army)	**Marauder I**	A two-engine, midwing, medium bombardment airplane (figure 20).
Martin B-26B (Army)	**Marauder IA**	A two-engine, midwing, medium bombardment airplane.
Martin B-26B-1 (Army)	**Marauder II**	A two-engine, midwing, medium bombardment airplane.
Martin PBM-3 (Navy)	**Mariner I**	A two-engine flying boat.
Martin PBM-4 (Navy) or 162 (Manufacturer)	**Mariner II**	A two-engine flying boat.
Martlet I (Brit.) See **Grumman F4F-2.**		
Martlet II or **III** (Brit.) See **Grumman F4F-3A.**		
Martlet IV (Brit.) See **Grumman F4F-4B.**		
Martlet V (Brit.) See **Grumman FM-1.**		
Maryland I (Brit.) See **Martin 167B3.**		
Maryland II (Brit.) See **Martin 167B4.**		
Mast main mooring line See **Line, main mooring-mast.**		
Mast, radio	**Rod aerial**	A mast attached to an aircraft which serves as part of the radio antenna structure (figure 3).
Maximum rpm for continuous cruising (Brit.) See **Speed, rated engine.**		
Mean camber See **Camber, mean.**		
Mean line See **Line, mean.**		
Mean pitch, experimental, or zero thrust	**Experimental mean-pitch**	The theoretical distance through which a propeller advances along its axis during one revolution when giving no thrust. Its symbol is Pv.

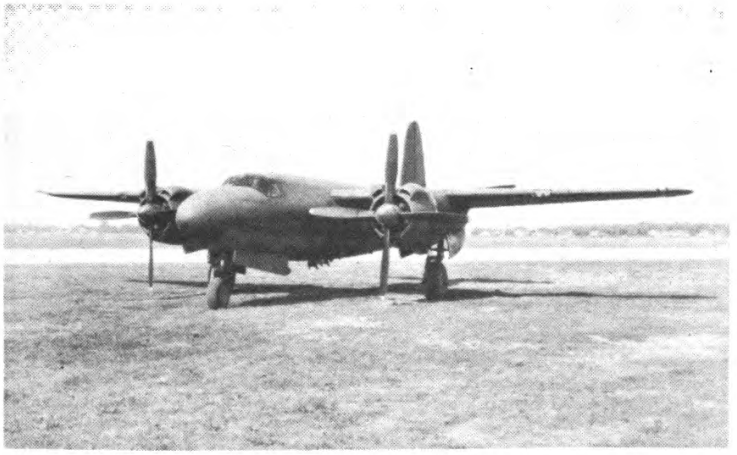


Figure 20—The Martin B-26A. The British Call This Airplane the Marauder I

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Measuring stick See **Dip-stick.**		
Mechanic, licensed engine	**Flight mechanic E** or **aero-engine fitter**	A mechanic responsible for the maintenance, overhaul, or repair of airplane engines. In the United States there is no distinction, but in Britain the flight mechanic is responsible only for maintenance, while the aero-engine fitter is responsible for overhaul and repair.
Mechanical pilot See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Message, meteorological, or weather signal	**Meteorological report**	Any signal giving information about the weather, usually including temperature, visibility, ceiling, rain, snow, and wind direction and velocity.
Message center	**Signal office**	A central office through which mail, packages, and telegrams are received and dispatched.
Metalled runway (Brit.) See **Runway, paved.**		
Metallic vee (Brit.) See **V-wires.**		
Meteorograph or aerograph	**Meteorograph**	An instrument recording two or more of the common meteorological quantities.
Meteorological message See **Message, meteorological.**		
Meteorological office See **Bureau, weather.**		
Meteorological report (Brit.) See **Message, meteorological.**		
Meter, drift, or drift indicator	**Drift sight**	An instrument for measuring the drift angle.
Meter, frequency	**Wavemeter**	An instrument for measuring the frequency of a radio wave.
Mile, sea aeronautical mile, nautical mile, or geographical mile	**Sea mile** or Admiralty mile	A measure of distance equal in the United States to 6080.20 feet and in Britain to 6080 feet. One knot is one sea mile per hour.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Military blouse See **Blouse, military.**		
Minimum flying speed (Brit.) See **Speed, minimum.**		
Minimum speed See **Speed, minimum.**		
Mitchell (Brit.) See **North American B-25C.**		
Mixture control (Brit.) See **Control, altitude mixture.**		
Mohawk I, II, III, or **IV** (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-36.**		
Monkey wrench See **Wrench, monkey.**		
Montreal See **Martin A-30.**		
Mooring-cone outrigger. See **Spindle, mooring.**		
Mooring guy (Brit.) See **Line, mooring.**		
Mooring lights (Brit.) See **Lights, anchor.**		
Mooring line See **Line, mooring.**		
Mooring lugs See **Rings, mooring.**		
Mooring rings See **Rings, mooring.**		
Mooring spindle See **Spindle, mooring.**		
Mooring, three-point	**Three-wire mooring**	A system of cables attached to blocks in the ground to which an airship is moored in such a manner that the dynamic lift due to the relative wind keeps the airship at a constant height from the ground.
Motor generator, A.C. to D.C. (Brit.) See **Converter.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Motor generator, D.C. to A.C. (Brit.) See **Inverter.**		
Motor spirit (Brit.) See **Fuel.**		
Mudguard See **Fender.**		
Mud-wing (Brit.) See **Fender.**		
Muffler	**Silencer**	A tube, sometimes containing baffles, through which the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine are passed.
Mustang I, IA, or **II** (Brit.) See **North American P-51.**		
Nacelle doors See **Doors, alighting-gear.**		
Nautical mile See **Mile, sea.**		
Navigation, air, or aerial navigation	**Avigation**	The guidance of craft through the air in accordance with previous calculations. "Avigation" has been used, but is considered unnecessary, in the United States.
Navigation flame-float (Brit.) See **Float, drift.**		
Navigation lights See **Lights, navigation.**		
Navigation smoke-float (Brit.) See **Float, drift.**		
Neck (Brit.) See **Appendix.**		
Net efficiency (Brit.) See **Efficiency, propeller.**		
Net, gas-cell.	**Gas-bag, net**	A net of cordage or wire to retain a gas cell in position.
Net thrust (Brit.) See **Thrust, effective propeller.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Netting wires See **Wires, netting.**		
Neutral area (Brit.) See **Strip, transition.**		
Nipple	**Double-ended union body**	A coupling for pipes and fittings, facilitating connection or disconnection.
Nipple (Brit.) See **Cone, nipple.**		
(No equivalent)	**Airframe**	An airplane without the engine(s).
(No equivalent)	**Banjo connection**	A type of pipe connection (not used in the United States).
(No equivalent)	**Ditching**	The forced descent of land planes on water.
Nomad (Brit.) See **Northrop A-17A.**		
Nominal gas capacity See **Capacity, nominal gas.**		
Non-return valve (Brit.) See **Valve, check.**		
Nonrigid (Brit. **non-rigid**) **airship** See **Airship, non-rigid.**		
Non-standard load (Brit.) See **Overload.**		
Noorduyn AT-16 (Army) or **SNJ-4** (Navy)	**Harvard IIB**	A single - engine, two - place, low-wing, advanced - training airplane (figure 27).
Normal axis (Brit.) See **Axis, vertical.**		
Normal force (Brit.) See **Force, vertical.**		
Normal loop See **Loop, normal.**		
Normal velocity (Brit.) See **Velocity, vertical.**		
North American B-25C or **B-25D** (Army)	**Mitchell**	A two-engine, midwing, medium bombardment airplane with twin vertical stabilizers.
North American BC-1 (Army) or **49** (Manufacturer)	**Harvard I**	A single - engine, two - place, advanced - training airplane (figure 3).

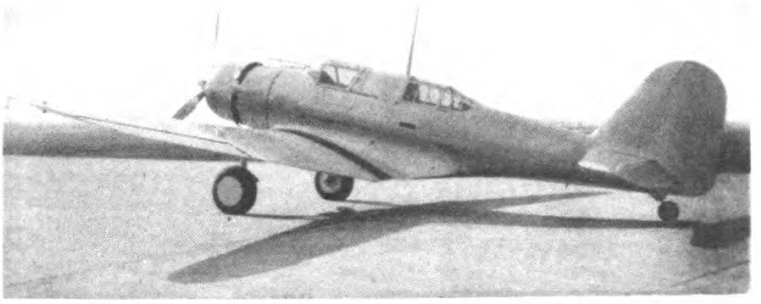


Figure 21—The Northrop A-17A. This Is the Same Model as the British Nomad

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
North American BC-1A (Army) or 66 (Manufacturer)	**Harvard II**	A single-engine, two-place, advanced-training airplane.
North American BT-9B, AT-6C (Army), **SNJ-4** (Navy), 57, or 88 (Manufacturer)	**Harvard IIA**	A single - engine, two - place, low - wing, training airplane.
North American BT-14 (Army) or 64 (Manufacturer)	**Yale I**	A single - engine, two - place, low-wing, basic-training airplane.
North American Interceptor See **North American P-51.**		
North American P-51 (Army) or 73 (Manufacturer)	**Mustang I or IA**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
North American P-51 (Army), 91 (Manufacturer), or North American Interceptor	**Mustang II**	A single-engine, single-place, low-wing, fighter airplane.
Northrop A-17A (Army)	**Nomad**	A single - engine, low - wing, light bombardment airplane (figure 21).
Northrop A-31 See **Vultee A-31.**		
Nose-heavy	**Nose-heavy**	The condition of an **airplane** in which the nose tends to sink when the longitudinal control is released (Cf. **Tail-heavy).**
Nose-heavy (Brit.) See also **Bow-heavy.**		
Nose rib (Brit.) See **Rib, former.**		
Nose ring See **Ring, slinger.**		
Nut, self-locking, or elastic stop nut (trade name)	**Self-locking nut** or Simmonds nut (trade name)	A nut so constructed that it locks in place when tightened.
Nut, spanner	**Ring nut**	A ring - shaped nut with notches in the outer circumference.
Observation airplane See **Airplane, observation.**		
Occulting light (Brit.) See **Light, flashing.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Oil cooler See **Cooler, oil.**		
Oil-cooler doors See **Shutters, oil-cooler.**		
Oil-cooler gills (Brit.) See **Shutters, oil-cooler.**		
Oil-cooler shutters See **Shutters, oil-cooler.**		
Oil pan See **Pan, oil.**		
Oil radiator See **Cooler, oil.**		
O.K. See **All right.**		
Oleo leg (Brit.) See **Strut, oleo.**		
Oleo-pneumatic shock-absorbing strut. See **Strut, oleo.**		
Oleo strut See **Strut, oleo.**		
Operator, radar	**Radio-direction-finder (R.D.F.) operator**	The operator of a radio direction finder.
Operator, radio	**Wireless operator**	The operator of a radio sending and receiving set.
Other ranks (Brit.) See **Enlisted men.**		
Outboard panel See **Panel, outboard.**		
Outboard stabilizing float See **Float, wing-tip.**		
Outer cover (Brit.) See **Tire.**		
Outer main plane (Brit.) See **Panel, outboard.**		
Outer plane (Brit.) See **Panel, outboard.**		
Outer wing panel See **Panel, outboard.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Outside loop See **Loop, outside.**		
Overload	**Overload** or non-standard load	A load in excess of the permissible flying load under the prevailing regulations.
Overseas or foreign	**Overseas**	Situated outside the country in question (Cf. **Domestic**).
Pack See **Aneroid.**		
Pad	**Accessory mounting face**	A raised machined surface on an engine, upon which accessories may be mounted. (May include end of drive shaft.)
Palnut	**Locknut** (type of)	A very thin steel nut with a shallow - cup - shaped bottom face. It is used on engines, and is self-locking because, as it is drawn up, the cup-shaped lower face causes it to be distorted or reformed just enough to cause a binding on the bolt.
Pan, oil	**Crankcase sump**	That portion of the crankcase in which the lubricating oil is collected and led to the oil-pumping system. Refers usually to in-line engines.
Panel, outboard, or outer wing panel	**Outer plane** or outer main plane	The outer unit of a wing surface (figure 27).
Pants See **Fairings, wheel.**		
Parachute, automatic	**Automatic parachute** or statichute	A parachute operated by a static line attached to the airplane.
Parachute, pilot, or pilot chute	**Pilot parachute,** pilot chute, or auxiliary parachute	A miniature parachute attached to the apex of the main canopy and designed to lead it out of the pack when the "pull ring" is operated.
Paraffin	**Paraffin** or paraffin wax	A waxy, inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, or coal.
Paraffin (Brit.) See **Kerosene.**		
Paraffin wax (Brit.) See **Paraffin.**		
Parasite drag See **Drag, parasite.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Parasitic drag (Brit.) See **Drag, parasite.**		
Patch, doped, or doped cover	**Doped patch,** doped cover, or tear-off patch	A fabric patch treated with airplane dope to increase its strength, tautness, and air-tightness.
Patch, finger	**Eta patch**	A patch having extensions or "fingers" from the central portion. Its function is to distribute the load more widely to the fabric of the envelope or gas cell (figure 2).
Paulin See **Cover.**		
Paved runway See **Runway, paved.**		
Pay load See **Load, pay.**		
Pelorus	**Bearing plate**	A circular plate graduated in degrees, mounted so that it lies horizontally and provided with sighting means, which when oriented may be used to determine directions of objects.
Performance-type glider See **Sailplane.**		
Petrol (Brit.) See **Fuel.**		
Petrol volume (Brit.) See **Capacity, fuel.**		
Photography, aerial	**Air photography**	The act of photographing the earth's surface from an aircraft.
Picketing rings (Brit.) See **Rings, mooring.**		
Pilot	**Pilot**	The operator of an aircraft.
Pilot	**Spigot**	A guide fitting a recess for location purposes.
Pilot, automatic, autopilot, gyro pilot, robot pilot, mechanical pilot, or stabilizer	**Automatic pilot,** automatic control, or George (slang)	An apparatus for automatically correcting by movement of the control surfaces any deviations of an aircraft from its steady path.
Pilot, bombardment airplane	**Bomber aeroplane pilot** or bus driver (slang)	That member of the crew of a bombardment airplane who operates the controls.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Pilot chute See **Parachute, pilot.**		
Pilot controller set (Brit.) See **Set, command.**		
Pilot parachute See **Parachute, pilot.**		
Pin, cotter	**Split pin**	A split cotter, the ends of which are bent after insertion through the cotterway.
Pin, knuckle	**Wrist pin** or anchor pin	The pin in the bearing attachment of an articulated connecting rod to the master connecting rod.
Pin, piston, or wrist pin	**Piston pin** or gudgeon pin	A shaft used in the pin-bearing connection between the piston and the connecting rod.
Pipe (Brit.) See **Stack.**		
Piston pin See **Pin, piston.**		
Piston-type supercharger (Brit.) See **Supercharger, reciprocating-type.**		
Pitch, geometrical	**Geometric pitch**	The distance which an element of a propeller would advance in one revolution, if it were moving along a helix of slope equal to its blade angle.
Pitching axis (Brit.) See **Axis, lateral.**		
Plain connecting rod (Brit.) See **Rod, blade connecting.**		
Plane, shipboard	**Shipplane**	Any airplane designed to rise from and land on the deck of a ship.
Plughole See **Socket.**		
Plug or attachment plug	**Plug**	A removable male fitting for making electrical connections by insertion in a receptacle or body.
Plug, spark	**Sparking plug**	A unit holding the positive and negative electrodes which form the spark gap in a combustion chamber.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Plymouth See **Consolidated OA-10.**		
Port (Brit.) See **Left.**		
Position lights See **Lights, navigation.**		
Post, binding	**Terminal**	A metallic post attached to electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections.
(to) **Power-dive**	(to) **Power-dive** or scream downhill	To execute a steep descent in which the air speed is greater than the maximum speed in horizontal flight.
Power egg (Brit.) See **Section, engine.**		
Power plant See **Engine.**		
Power plant (Brit.) See **Section, engine.**		
Pressure alarm See **Alarm, gas-cell.**		
Pressure diaphragm See **Sylphon.**		
Pressure-face (Brit.) See **Face, blade.**		
Pressure-grip lubricator fitting See **Fitting, grease.**		
Pressure head (Brit.) See **Head,** air-speed.		
Pressure, manifold	**Boost pressure** or boost	The pressure in the induction system at a point standardized for each type of engine. "Manifold pressure," on American installations, is usually measured in inches mercury absolute; on British installations, however, it is known as "boost pressure" and is measured in pounds per square inch above or below standard sea-level atmospheric pressure.
Pressure reservoir (Brit.) See **Accumulator.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Primary glider (Brit.) See **Glider.**		
(to) **Prime**	(to) **Prime** or dope	To operate a pump which squirts raw gasoline into the intake passages or cylinders to facilitate starting.
Projector, ceiling, or ceiling light	**Ceiling projector**	A projector for producing an illuminated region on the cloud base to determine its height.
Projector, traffic-control	**Traffic-control light**	A projector designed to give light signals to an aircraft pilot.
Propeller or stick (slang)	**Propeller** or propellor	A power-driven, bladed screw, designed to produce thrust by its rotation in air. A wood propeller is sometimes referred to as a "stick."
Propeller, adjustable-pitch, or adjustable propeller	**Adjustable-pitch propeller** or adjustable-pitch propellor	A propeller whose blades are so attached to the hub that the pitch may be changed while the propeller is at rest. (Cf. **Propeller, controllable**).
Propeller-blade angle See **Angle, blade.**		
Propeller, controllable-pitch, controllable propeller, or hydromatic propeller (trade name)	**Controllable-pitch propeller,** controllable-pitch propellor, variable-pitch propeller, or variable-pitch propellor.	A propeller whose blades are so mounted that the pitch may be changed while the propeller is rotating. (Cf. **Propeller, adjustable,** and see figure 9.)
Propeller efficiency See **Efficiency, propeller.**		
Propeller race See **Stream, slip.**		
Propeller rake See **Rake, propeller.**		
Propeller thrust See **Thrust, propeller.**		
Propeller torque See **Torque, propeller.**		
Propellor (Brit.) See **Propeller.**		
Propellor thrust (Brit.) See **Thrust, propeller.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Propellor torque (Brit.) See **Torque, propeller.**		
Protected papers (Brit.) See **Documents, classified.**		
Protective fire See **Fire, protective.**		
Pterodactyl (Brit.) See **Airplane, tailless.**		
Pursuit airplane See **Airplane, fighter.**		
Push cart See **Barrow.**		
Pylon (Brit.) See also **Cabane.**		
Pylon	**Pylon**	A tower marking a prescribed course of flight.
Radar operator See **Operator, radar.**		
Radio	**Wireless**	A device for the transmission or reception of signals by means of electric waves.
Radio compass (Brit.) See **Direction finder, radio.**		
Radio, directional	**Direction finder** or directional wireless	Equipment for finding the azimuth of a distant transmitter.
Radio direction finder See **Direction finder, radio.**		
Radio-direction-finder operator (Brit.) See **Operator, radar.**		
Radio loop See **Loop, radio.**		
Radio mast See **Mast, radio.**		
Radio operator See **Operator, radio.**		
Radio range beacon See **Beacon, radio range.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Radio track beacon (Brit.) See **Beacon, radio range.**		
Raft, life	**Dinghy**	A very buoyant raft for use in case an aircraft is forced down at sea.
Rake, propeller	**Blade sweep**	The mean angle which the line joining the centroids of the sections of a propeller blade makes with a plane perpendicular to the axis.
Rails, docking	**Handling rails**	Rails constructed on the landing field and extending into the shed, which supply a means for holding the lateral pull of an airship's docking lines.
Rank and file (Brit.) See **Enlisted men.**		
Rated engine speed See **Speed, rated engine.**		
R.D.F. (Brit.) See **Direction finder, radio.**		
R.D.F. operator (Brit.) See **Operator, radar.**		
Rear gunner See **Gunner, rear.**		
Reciprocating-type supercharger See **Supercharger, reciprocating-type.**		
Reconnaissance aeroplane (Brit.) See **Airplane, observation.**		
Recovery vehicle (Brit.) See **Wrecker.**		
Reel	**Reel** or winch	A device for winding in an antenna, cord, or rope.
Reel (Brit.) See also **Spool.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Registering balloon (Brit.) See **Balloon, sounding.**		
Regulator, manifold-pressure	**Boost control unit** or automatic boost control unit	An automatic device which so regulates the throttle that a predetermined boost pressure is not exceeded.
Reliant I (Brit.) See **Stinson AT-19.**		
Republic P-47B, P-47C-1, P-47D-1, or **Curtiss P-47G-1** (Army)	**Thunderbolt**	A single-engine, single-place, midwing, fighter airplane.
Reserve buoyancy See **Buoyancy, reserve.**		
Reticle, reticule, or graticule	**Reticle,** reticule, or graticule	A system of lines or wires in the focus of the eyepiece of an optical instrument.
Reticule See **Reticle.**		
Retractable alighting gear See **Gear, retractable alighting.**		
Retractable landing gear See **Gear, retractable alighting.**		
Retractable undercarriage See **Gear, retractable alighting.**		
Retractile undercarriage (Brit.) See **Gear, retractable alighting.**		
Reversal (Brit.) See **Control, reverse.**		
Reverse control See **Control, reverse.**		
Rev. counter (Brit.) See **Tachometer.**		
Revolution indicator (Brit.) See **Tachometer.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Rib, former, or false rib	**Nose rib**	A rib between the front spar and leading edge of an airfoil.
Riding lights (Brit.) See **Lights, anchor.**		
Rigging band (Brit.) See **Band, suspension.**		
Rigging lines (Brit.) See **Lines, shroud.**		
Right	**Starboard**	Situated to the right, looking in the direction of motion of an aircraft (figure 18).
Ring, concentration	**Load ring**	A ring to which the basket suspensions and the net of a free balloon are secured (figure 15).
Ring, exhaust-collector	**Exhaust ring**	The circular duct into which the exhaust gases from the cylinders of a radial engine are discharged. (Cf. **Manfold, exhaust,** and see figure 14.)
Ring, lock, or snap ring	**Circlip**	A spring-wire ring, usually to retain a spanner nut or piston pin in place.
Ring, slinger, anti-icer ring, or nose ring	**Slinger ring**	A ring around the propeller shaft which distributes anti-icer fluid to the propeller blades.
Ring nut (Brit.) See **Nut, spanner.**		
Rings, mooring, or mooring lugs.	**Picketing rings**	Rings to which ropes may be attached to fasten an aircraft when not in use (figure 10).
Ring spanner (Brit.) See **Wrench, spanner.**		
Rise, dead	(No equivalent)	In a cross-section of a flying boat hull, the amount by which the height of the chine differs from that of the keel (Cf. **Angle of dead rise**).
Robot pilot See **Pilot, automatic.**		
Rocky hill	**Tor**	A high craggy hill or rocky peak.
Rod aerial (Brit.) See **Mast, radio.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Rod, blade connecting	**Blade connecting rod** or plain connecting rod	A connecting rod which forms part of a "forked assembly" of connecting rods in a V-type engine.
Rod, link	**Auxiliary connecting rod**	A connecting rod used in a radial engine in conjunction with a master connecting rod.
Roller bearing See **Bearing, ball.**		
Roll, snap	**Flick roll**	A rapidly executed roll.
Rolling axis (Brit.) See **Axis, longitudinal.**		
Roof-top watcher See **Watcher, roof-top.**		
Roots-type supercharger See **Supercharger, Roots-type.**		
Rope, trail, drag rope, or guide rope	**Trail rope**	A long rope which can be hung overboard from a balloon so as to act as a brake and a variable ballast in making a landing (figure 2).
Rotaplane (Brit.) See **Autogiro.**		
Rotary-blower-type supercharger See **Supercharger, Roots-type.**		
Roundhead (Brit. **round-head) screw** See **Screw, round-head.**		
Run, green	**Running-in**	Operation of a newly built mechanism long enough and at the proper speeds to control the first wear that occurs, so that subsequent service operation may be satisfactory.
Running-in (Brit.) See **Run, green.**		
Runway or landing strip	**Runway**	An orientated path within the effective landing area along which aircraft arrive and depart.
Runway, paved	**Metalled runway**	A runway laid or covered with stone, brick, asphalt, or concrete.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Ryan SO3C-2 or **SOR-1** See **Curtiss SO3C-1.**		
Safety wire See **Wire, safety.**		
Sailplane, soaring plane, or performance-type glider	**Sailplane,** intermediary sailplane, or high-performance sailplane	A non-mechanically driven aircraft used for free flight without loss of height. It is capable of continuous flight. (Cf. **Glider,** and see figure 16.)
Satisfactory See **All right.**		
(to) Scream downhill (Brit.) See (to) **Power-dive.**		
Screen (ignition) See **Shield.**		
Screen (oil) See **Filter.**		
Screening (Brit.) See **Shield.**		
Screw, cap	**Set screw**	A threaded bolt used generally without a nut to secure a cap or cover.
Screw, fillister	**Cheese-headed screw**	A screw whose head is cylindrical and slotted, with a convex or flat top.
Screw, flathead	**Countersunk-head screw**	A screw with a flat head, which is beveled on the lower side so as to fit into a countersink.
Screw, roundhead	**Round-head screw** or cup-headed screw	A screw with a hemispherical head.
Screw-spanner (Brit.) See **Wrench, monkey.**		
Sea anchor See **Drogue.**		
Seagull (Brit.) See **Curtiss SO3C-1.**		
Seal, valve	**Jam pot cover**	A fabric cover used to seal the automatic valves of a rigid airship when docked in the shed.
Sea marker (Brit.) See **Float, drift.**		
Sea mile See **Mile, sea.**		
Sea wing See **Sponson.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Second pilot (Brit.) See **Copilot.**		
Section, airfoil	**Aerofoil section**	A cross-section of an airfoil made by a plane parallel to a specified reference plane.
Section, center, center wing panel, center of inboard panel, or center-section panel	**Centre section,** centre section plane, or centre plane	The central unit of a wing surface (figure 27).
Section, engine (complete)	**Power plant** or power egg	A complete unit grouping the engine, fuel, oil, and coolant system, accessories, and controls, built into one detachable structure designed for rapid installation or removal from an airplane (Cf. **Engine**).
Self-locking nut See **Nut, self-locking.**		
Servo control See **Control, servo.**		
Set, command	**Pilot controller set**	A radio set tuned to a fixed frequency of the command base.
Set liaison	**General purpose set**	A general purpose radio sending and receiving set.
Set screw (Brit.) See **Screw, cap.**		
Setscrew or headless setscrew.	**Grub screw**	A headless machine screw, screwed through one part tightly upon another part to prevent relative movement.
Shed, airship, or dock	**Airship shed**	A large shed used for housing airships.
Shield or screen (ignition)	**Ignition harness** or screening	A device which protects other electrical apparatus from being affected by magnetic fields set up by the ignition system.
Shipboard plane See **Plane, shipboard.**		
Shipper's ton See **Ton, long.**		
Shipplane (Brit.) See **Plane, shipboard.**		
Shock-absorber cord (Brit.) See **Cord, shock.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Shock absorber leg (Brit.) See **Strut, oleo.**		
Shock cord See **Cord, shock.**		
Short ton (Brit.) See **Ton.**		
Shroud lines See **Lines, shroud.**		
Shutters, oil-cooler, oil-cooler doors, or duct doors	**Oil-cooler shutters** or oil-cooler gills	Shutters which control the flow of air through the oil-cooling radiator of an airplane.
Side car See **Car, wing.**		
Side component See **Force, side.**		
Side force See **Force, side.**		
Side guy wire (Brit.) See **Guy, yaw.**		
Signal flare See **Flare, signal.**		
Signal office (Brit.) See **Message center.**		
Signal projectile (Brit.) See **Flare, signal.**		
Signal star (Brit.) See **Flare, signal.**		
Silencer (Brit.) See **Muffler.**		
Simmonds nut (Brit.) See **Nut, self-locking.**		
Single float See **Float, main.**		
Siren, air-raid	**Air raid siren** or banshee (colloquial)	A siren used to signal the approach and withdrawal of hostile aircraft.
Skin friction See **Friction, skin.**		
Slat or leading-edge airfoil	**Slat**	An auxiliary surface at the leading edge of a wing, designed to increase the burble angle by directing a more efficient air stream over the wing at higher angles of attack (figure 22).

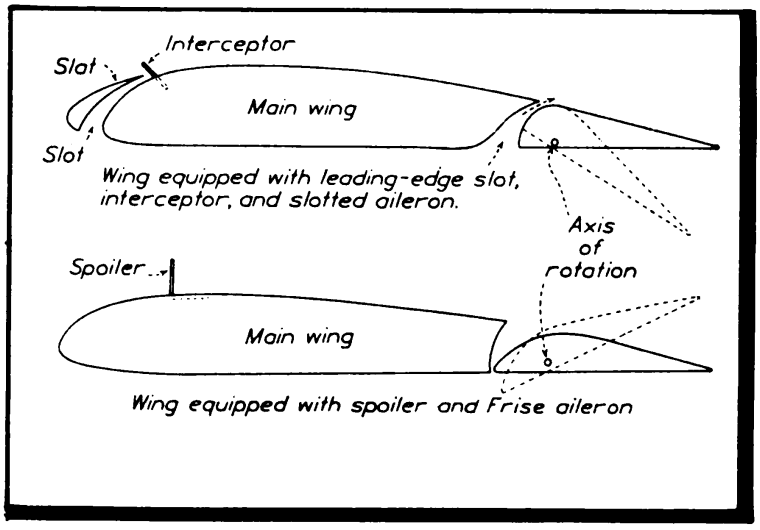


Figure 22—Wing Equipped With Special Control Devices

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Sleeve, filling, or inflation sleeve	**Filling sleeve** or topping-up sleeve	A sleeve attached to the envelope or gas cell, to which the filling hose can be fitted (figure 2).
Sleeve, towing	**Drogue target**	A tubular fabric envelope towed by an aircraft and used as a target.
Slinger ring See **Ring, slinger.**		
(to) Slip (Brit.) See (to) **Jettison.**		
Slip fuel tank See **Tank, slip fuel.**		
Slip stream (Brit. **slipstream**) See **Stream, slip.**		
Smoke float See **Float, drift.**		
Snap ring See **Ring, lock.**		
Snap roll See **Roll, snap.**		
Soaring plane See **Sailplane.**		
Socket, plughole, or jack	**Socket**	A fixed female fitting for making electrical connections by the insertion of a plug.
Socket wrench See **Wrench, socket.**		
Sounding balloon See **Balloon, sounding.**		
Spacer	**Distance piece**	A thick washer used to hold two members at a given distance from each other.
Spanner	**C-spanner**	A wrench used for turning slotted spanner nuts.
Spanner (Brit.) See **Wrench.**		
Spanner nut See **Nut, spanner**		
Spanner wrench See **Wrench, spanner.**		
Sparking plug (Brit.) See **Plug, spark.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Spark plug See **Plug, spark.**		
Spats (Brit.) See **Fairings, wheel.**		
Speed, calibrated air	**Indicated air-speed** (A.S.I.)	The reading of the air-speed indicator, corrected for instrumental and installation errors.
Speed, indicated air (IAS)	**Air-speed-indicator reading**	The reading of the air-speed indicator.
Speed, minimum	**Minimum flying speed**	The minimum air speed at which an airplane can be maintained in level flight.
Speed, rated engine	**Minimum rpm for continuous cruising**	The highest speed of an engine at which its reliability has been determined for continuous performance.
Speed, stalling, or critical speed	**Stalling speed**	The lowest speed of an aircraft at which control can be maintained.
Spigot See **Faucet.**		
Spigot (Brit.) See **Pilot.**		
Spindle, mooring, or mooring-cone outrigger	**Mooring spindle**	The member which supports the mooring cone at the bow of an airship (figure 25).
Spiral	**Spiral glide**	A banked continuous gliding turn.
Spiral glide (Brit.) See **Spiral.**		
Split cone See **Cone, split.**		
Split pin (Brit.) See **Pin, cotter.**		
Split wedge See **Cone, split.**		
Sponson, stub-wing stabilizer, stub plane, or sea wing.	**Sponson** or stub	A projection from the side of the hull of a flying boat intended to increase buoyancy and stability while at rest and to increase hydrodynamic lift during take-off.
Spool (of cotton)	**Reel**	A cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or edge at each end and commonly with an axial hole for a pin or spindle. It is used to wind thread or yarn on (Cf. **Reel**).

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Spring washer (Brit.) See **Washer, lock.**		
Stabilizer, horizontal stabilizer or fixed tail surface	**Tail plane**	A fixed surface forming part of the empennage to increase longitudinal stability (figures 2, 23, and 25).
Stabilizer See also **Pilot, automatic.**		
Stabilizer, vertical, tail fin, or vertical tail surface	**Fin**	A fixed surface approximately parallel to the plane of symmetry, affecting the lateral stability of the motion of an aircraft (figures 2, 23, and 25).
Stack	**Pipe** (single)	A single pipe, usually an exhaust pipe, from an engine cylinder to the atmosphere or to a manifold.
Stack See also **Aneroid.**		
Stagger wire See **Wire, incidence.**		
Stalling angle (Brit.) See **Angle, burble.**		
Stalling speed See **Speed, stalling.**		
Starboard (Brit.) See **Right.**		
Statichute (Brit.) See **Parachute, automatic.**		
Static lift (Brit.) See **Lift, aerostatic.**		
Static-pressure tube (Brit.) See **Tube, static.**		
Static tube See **Tube, static.**		
Stearman PT-27 (Army) or D75N1 (Manufacturer)	**Stearman trainer**	A single - engine, two - place, primary-training biplane with fixed landing gear.
Stearman trainer (Brit.) See **Stearman PT-27.**		

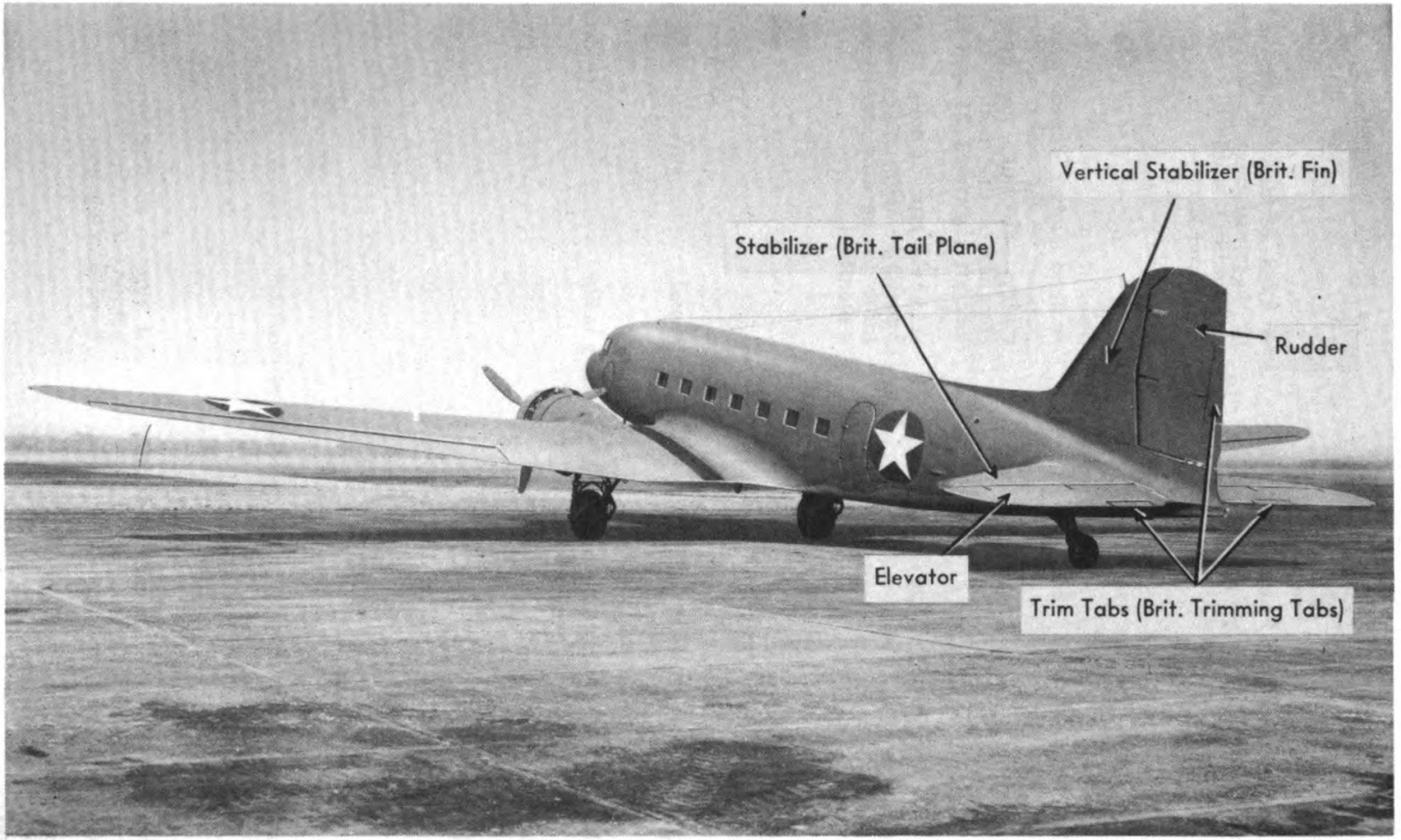


Figure 23—The Douglas C-53. This Airplane Is Known to the Manufacturer as the DC3 and to the British as the Dakota II. The Empennage Assembly is Typical

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Steering director (Brit.) See **Direction finder, radio.**		
Stern-heavy	**Tail-heavy**	The condition of an **airship** in which the aft end tends to sink when the longitudinal control is released (Cf. **Bow-heavy**).
Stick See **Propeller.**		
Stinson AT-19 (Army or SR10J (Manufacturer)	**Reliant I**	A single-engine, three-place, high-wing, advanced-training airplane.
Stinson L-1 (Army) or 74 (Manufacturer)	**Vigilant I**	A single-engine, two-place, high-wing, liaison airplane, formerly designated O-49 in the Army Air Forces.
Stinson L-1A (Army) or 74 (Manufacturer)	**Vigilant IA**	A single-engine, two-place, high-wing, liaison airplane, formerly designated O-49A in the Army Air Forces.
Storage battery See **Battery, storage.**		
Strainer See **Filter.**		
Streamline flow See **Flow, streamline.**		
Streamline motion (Brit.) See **Flow, streamline.**		
Stream, slip, or propeller race	**Slipstream**	The stream of air driven aft by the propeller.
String	**Twine**	The British "twine" means the lightest sort of string in American (Cf. **Cord** and **Twine**).
String (Brit.) See **Cord.**		
Stringer or longeron	**Stringer**	A fore-and-aft member of the framing of an aircraft fuselage or nacelle, usually continuous across a number of points of support (figure 14).
Strip, transition	**Neutral area**	The section of a landing area adjacent to a paved runway or other hard-surfaced area, constructed of crushed stone or other suitable material, to insure safe landing of airplanes across such runway or area in any direction.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Structure See **Chassis.**		
Strut, oleo, air-oil strut, oleo-pneumatic shock-absorbing strut, Bendix pneudraulic shock strut (trade name), or compression member	**Compression leg,** shock absorber leg, or oleo leg	A strut, usually filled with a mixture of air and oil, designed to absorb shock upon landing (figure 6).
Stub (Brit.) See **Sponson.**		
Stub plane See **Sponson.**		
Stub-wing stabilizer See **Sponson.**		
Suction face (Brit.) See **Back, blade.**		
Supercharger, reciprocating-type	**Piston-type supercharger**	A positive-displacement reciprocating pump in which the air or mixture is compressed by a piston working in a cylinder.
Supercharger, Roots-type, or rotary-blower-type supercharger	**Roots-type supercharger**	A supercharging device comprised of one or more relatively slow-speed rotors revolving in a stationary case in such a way as to provide a positive displacement (figure 24).
Superpressure or manometer pressure	**Super-pressure**	The excess pressure inside the envelope of an aerostat over the atmospheric pressure at a standard reference point.
Surface, balanced, or aerodynamically balanced surface	**Balanced surface**	A control surface in which the aerodynamic movements about the hinge are wholly or partly self-balanced (figures 2 and 6).
Surface friction (Brit.) See **Friction, skin.**		
Suspension band See **Band, suspension.**		
Suspension bar See **Bar, trapeze.**		
Suspension, winch, or suspension winch	**Winch suspension**	The rigging by means of which the lift and drag of a kite balloon are transmitted from the envelope to the towing cable.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Suspension winch See **Suspension, winch.**		
Swamp	**Swamp** or fen	Soft, low ground saturated, but not usually covered, with water.
Sylphon, pressure diaphragm, or Bourdon tube	**Sylphon** or Bourdon tube	A brass, copper, or bronze element of internal - pressure recording instruments, which translates the internal pressure into mechanical movement to actuate indicator needles or valves.
T, landing, landing tee, or wind tee	**Landing-T**	A large T-shaped weather vane to indicate direction of wind.
Tab See **Tab, trim.**		
Tab, trim, trimmer, or tab	**Trimming tab**	A tab whose setting in relation to the main control surface is separately adjustable by the pilot (figures 23 and 27).
Tachometer	**Tachometer,** engine speed indicator, revolution indicator, or rev. counter	An instrument which measures revolutions per minute of an engine.
Tag	**Tag** or label	A slip of paper, cloth, or metal affixed to anything and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, rating, or designation.
Tail See **Empennage.**		
Taildrift sight (Brit.) See **Meter, drift.**		
Tail group See **Empennage.**		
Tail gunner See **Gunner, rear.**		
Tail-heavy	**Tail-heavy**	The condition of an **airplane** in which the tail tends to sink when the longitudinal control is released (Cf. **Nose-heavy**).
Tail-heavy (Brit.) See also **Stern-heavy.**		
Tailless airplane (Brit. **tail-less aeroplane**) See **Airplane, tailless.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Tail plane (Brit.) See **Stabilizer.**		
Tail-setting angle (Brit.) See **Angle of stabilizer setting.**		
Tail surfaces See **Empennage.**		
Tail unit (Brit.) See **Empennage.**		
Take-off distance See **Distance, take-off.**		
Take-off run (Brit.) See **Distance, take-off.**		

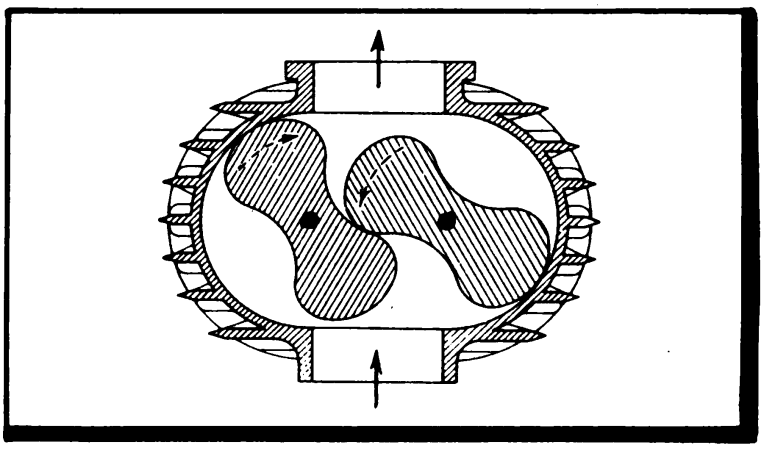


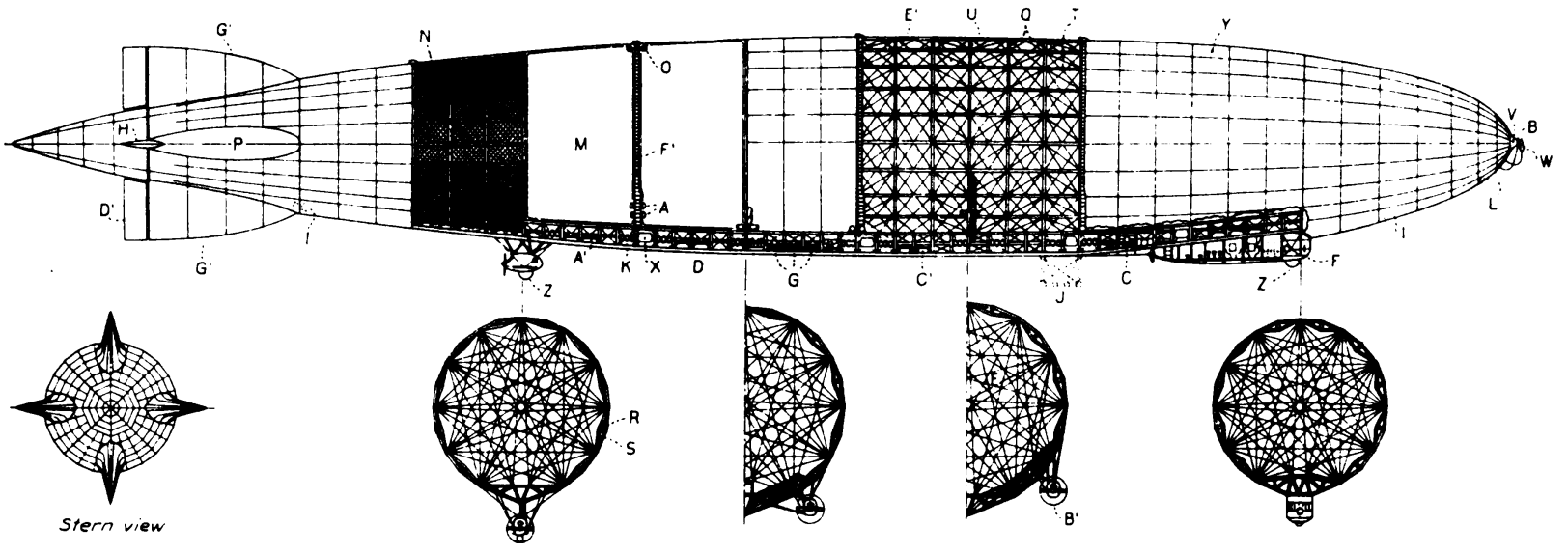
Figure 24—Roots-type Supercharger

Tank, slip fuel, long-range fuel tank, emergency fuel tank, belly tank, droppable fuel tank or auxiliary fuel tank	**Slip fuel tank**	A fuel tank which is provided with a device permitting the quick dropping of the tank and contents as a whole in case of an emergency (figure 10).
Tap (Brit.) See **Faucet.**		
Tapered wing (Brit.) See **Taper in plan.**		
Taper in plan	**Tapered wing**	Gradual decrease in chord length along the wing span from root to tip, with wing sections remaining geometrically similar (figure 27).
Tare (Brit.) See **Weight, empty.**		
Tare weight (Brit.) See **Weight, empty.**		
Tarpaulin See **Cover.**		
Tear-off patch (Brit.) See **Patch, doped.**		
Terminal (Brit.) See **Post, binding.**		
Test after overhaul (Brit.) See **Test, block.**		
Test, block	**Test after overhaul**	The test given an airplane engine generally after overhaul but before installation in the airplane.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Test club See **Club, test.**		
Test fan (Brit.) See **Club, test.**		
Thread lubricant See **Compound, anti-seize.**		
Three-point mooring See **Mooring, three-point.**		
Three-wire mooring (Brit.) See **Mooring, three-point.**		
Thrust, effective propeller	**Net thrust**	The net driving force developed by a propeller when mounted on an aircraft.
Thrust face See **Face, blade.**		
Thrust, propeller	**Propeller thrust** or propellor thrust	The component parallel to the propeller axis of the total air force on the propeller. Its symbol is T (figure 4).
Thunderbolt (Brit.) See **Republic P-47B.**		
Tiger Moth (Brit.) See **De Havilland PT-24.**		
Tin (Brit.) See **Can.**		
Tinker (Brit.) See **Tinner.**		
Tinner	**Tinker** or tinsmith	A worker in tin or tinplate.
Tinsmith (Brit.) See **Tinner.**		
Tire	**Tire**, tyre, or outer cover.	A pneumatic rubber container around the circumference of a wheel which serves to reduce vibration and shock (figure 6).
Tomahawk (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40B, P-40C,** and **P-40G.**		
Tomahawk I or **IIA** (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40B.**		
Tomahawk IIB (Brit.) See **Curtiss P-40C.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Ton	**Short ton**	The weight of 2000 pounds. It is the ton in common use in the United States, Canada, and South Africa, and is used to a small extent in Great Britain, especially in Liverpool (Cf. **Ton, long**).
Ton (Brit.) See **Ton, long.**		
Ton, long, gross ton, or shipper's ton	**Ton**	The weight of 2240 pounds. It is the ton in common use in Great Britain and is employed for certain purposes in the United States (Cf. **Ton**).
(to) Top up (Brit.) See (to) **Fill.**		
Topping-up sleeve (Brit.) See **Sleeve, filling.**		
Tor (Brit.) See **Rocky hill.**		
Torque, propeller	**Propeller torque** or propellor torque	The moment applied to the propeller by the engine shaft. Its symbol is Q.
Total propeller-disk area. See **Area, total propeller-disk.**		
Towing sleeve See **Sleeve, towing.**		
Track or course	**Track**	The projection of the path of the center of gravity of an aircraft onto the earth's surface.
Track angle (Brit.) See **Course.**		
Traffic-control light (Brit.) See **Projector, traffic-control.**		
Traffic-control projector See **Projector, traffic-control.**		
Trail rope See **Rope, trail.**		
Trail, aerial	**Glider air train**	One or more gliders towed by an airplane.
Transition strip See **Strip, transition.**		
Transmission See **Gearbox.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Transverse, intermediate	**Intermediate transverse-frame**	An open, unbraced transverse frame of a rigid airship which lies between two main transverse frames (figure 25).
Transverse, main	**Main transverse-frame**	A main transverse strengthening frame of a rigid airship, provided with wire or girder bracing (figure 25).
Trapeze bar See **Bar, trapeze.**		
Trimmer See **Tab, trim.**		
Trimming tab (Brit.) See **Tab, trim.**		
Trim tab See **Tab, trim.**		
Tropopause or great inversion	**Tropopause**	The air layer where the decrease in temperature ceases.
Trousers (Brit.) **See Duct, air.**		
Truck	**Lorry**	A large automotive vehicle for freight transportation.
True angle of incidence (Brit.) See **Angle of attack.**		
True course See **Course made good.**		
True track-angle (Brit.) See **Course made good.**		
Trunk or gas shaft	**Gas trunk**	A duct between a gas-bag valve and a gas hood (figure 25).
Tube	**Valve**	A radio electron tube (Cf. **Valve**).
Tube, static	**Static-pressure tube**	A tube with lateral apertures designed to insure that the pressure in it shall be static.
Tubing clamp (Brit.) See **Clip, tubing.**		
Tubing clip See **Clip, tubing.**		
Tunic (Brit.) **See Blouse, military.**		



A, AUTOMATIC GAS VALVE
B, BOW CAP
C, CAPTAIN'S CABIN AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS
D, CARGO
E, CHORD WIRES
F, CONTROL CAR
G, CREW'S QUARTERS
H, ELEVATOR
I, EMERGENCY BALLAST
J, FIELD HANDLING FRAME (BRIT. HANDLING FRAME)
K, FUEL
L, GANG PLANK
M, GAS BAG
N, NETTING WIRES (BRIT. CIRCUMFERENTIAL GAS-BAG WIRES)
O, INTERMEDIATE TRANSVERSES (BRIT. INTERMEDIATE TRANSVERSE-FRAMES)
R, KING POST
S, KING-POST BRACE
T, LONGITUDINAL
U, MAIN TRANSVERSE (BRIT. MAIN TRANSVERSE-FRAME)
V, MOORING CONE
W, MOORING SPINDLE
X, ORDINARY BALLAST
Y, OUTER COVER
Z, BUMPER BAG (BRIT. BUMPING BAG)
A', PROVISIONS
B', WING CAR
C', RESERVE OIL
D', RUDDER
E', SHEAR WIRES
F', TRUNK (BRIT. GAS TRUNK)
G', VERTICAL STABILIZER (BRIT. FIN)

Figure 25—A Rigid Airship

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Twine	**Cord**	The British "cord" means something strong, about equivalent to the American "twine" (Cf. **String** and **Cord**).
Twine (Brit.) See **String.**		
Tyre (Brit.) See **Tire.**		
Undercarriage See **Gear, alighting.**		
Undercarriage doors See **Doors, alighting-gear.**		
Union (Brit.) See **Nipple, union.**		
Union cone See **Cone, union.**		
Useful lift See **Lift, useful.**		
Useful load See **Load, useful.**		
Valve	**Valve** or cock	Any device by which the flow of liquid or gas may be started, stopped, or regulated (Cf. **Tube**).
Valve (Brit.) See also **Tube.**		
Valve, check	**Check valve** or non-return valve	A valve which permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.
Valve, four-way, or control valve	**Four-way valve**, four-way cock, or control cock	A valve connected with four pipes, and having two or more passages in the plug, by which the adjacent pipes may be made to communicate.
Valve, fuel-selector, or fuel-tank selector valve	**Fuel-selector valve**	A valve used to draw fuel from any of the tanks of an airplane.
Valve, jettison, dump valve, or emergency fuel-release valve	**Jettison valve**	A valve provided for the release of fuel from an aircraft fuel tank in case of emergency.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Valve seal See **Seal, valve.**		
Vanguard I (Brit.) See **Vultee P-66.**		
Variable-pitch propeller or propellor (Brit.) See **Propeller, controllable-pitch.**		
Vega B-17F See **Boeing B-17F.**		
Vega B-34 (Army), **PV-1** (Navy), or 37 (Manufacturer)	**Ventura BI, BII,** or **BIIA**	A two-engine, medium bombardment airplane with double vertical stabilizers (figure 26).
Velocity, vertical	**Vertical velocity,** or normal velocity.	The component velocity along the vertical axis relative to the air.
Vengeance I or **IA** (Brit.) See **Vultee A-31.**		
Vent	**Vent-pipe**	A pipe leading from the air space in a fuel, oil, or coolant tank to the atmosphere.
Vent-pipe (Brit.) See **Vent.**		
Ventura BI, BII, or **BIIA** (Brit.) See **Vega B-34.**		
Ventura GRIII (Brit.) See **Lockheed B-37.**		
Vertical axis See Axis, vertical.		
Vertical force See **Force, vertical.**		
Vertical stabilizer See **Stabilizer.**		
Vertical tail surface See **Stabilizer, vertical.**		
Vertical velocity See **Velocity, vertical.**		
Vest-type life preserver See **Life preserver, vest-type.**		
Vice or vise	**Vice**	A device having two jaws closed by a screw to hold work.

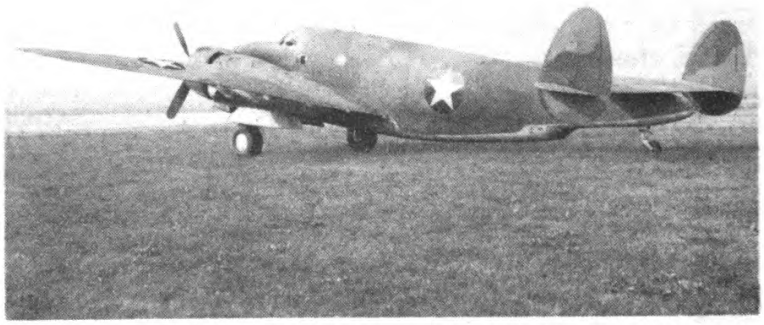


Figure 26—The Vega B-34. The British Call This Model the Ventura BI, BII, or BIIA. The Manufacturer Calls It the Model 37, and the Navy Calls It the PV-1

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Vigilant I (Brit.) See **Stinson L-1.**		
Vigilant IA (Brit.) See **Stinson L-IA.**		
Vindicator II See **Vought-Sikorsky SB20-2.**		
Vindicator III See **Vought-Sikorsky SB20-3.**		
Vise See **Vice.**		
Volume, air, or aerodynamic volume	**Air volume**	The total volume of an aerostat, including its projecting parts.
Vought-Sikorsky F4U-1 (Navy)	**Corsair I**	A single-engine, single-place fighter plane.
Vought-Sikorsky helicopter (Brit.) See **Vought-Sikorsky YR-4A.**		
Vought-Sikorsky OS2U-3 (Navy)	**Kingfisher I**	A single-engine light bombardment airplane.
Vought-Sikorsky SB2U-2 (Navy), 156 (Manufacturer), or Vindicator II	**Chesapeake I**	A single-engine dive-bombardment airplane.
Vought-Sikorsky SB2U-3 (Navy) or Vindicator III	**Chesapeake II**	A single-engine, dive-bombardment airplane.
Vought-Sikorsky YR-4A (Army)	**Vought-Sikorsky helicopter**	A two-place, side-by-side helicopter.
Vultee A-31 (Army), 72 (Manufacturer), **Northrop A-31** (Army), or Georgia	**Vengeance I** or **IA**	A single-engine, two-place, low-wing, light bombardment airplane.
Vultee P-66 (Army) or 48C (Manufacturer)	**Vanguard I**	A single-engine, low-wing, fighter airplane.
V-wires	**Metallic vee**	The lowest lines of a kite balloon rigging brought to a single point, to which the balloon flying cable is attached.
Wake or wash	**Wake**	A disturbance in air produced by the passage of a body.

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Wall, fire	**Fireproof bulkhead**	A bulkhead, usually between the cockpit and the engine compartment, to prevent the spread of fire.
Warhawk See **Curtiss P-40K.**		
Wash See **Wake.**		
Washer (Brit.) See **Gasket.**		
Washer, lock	**Spring washer**	An open, spiral, spring-tempered steel washer for preventing the loosening of nuts.
Washin	**Wash-in** or wash-in angle	Increase in angle of attack toward the wing tip.
Wash-in angle (Brit.) See **Washin.**		
Washout	**Wash-out** or wash-out angle	Decrease in angle of attack toward the wing tip.
Wash-out angle (Brit.) See **Washout.**		
Watcher, roof-top	**Jim Crow** (slang)	A person who watches for the approach of enemy planes from a high observation post.
Water bottle (Brit.) See **Canteen.**		
Wavemeter (Brit.) See **Meter, frequency.**		
Weak (Brit.) See **Lean.**		
Weather bureau See **Bureau, weather.**		
Weather signal See **Message, meteorological.**		
Weight, empty, or dead load	**Tare weight** or tare	The weight of an aircraft complete in flying order, but with no crew, fuel, oil, removable equipment, or pay load.
Weight, fixed-power-plant	**Gross dry-weight**	Weight of the power plant and its accessories, exclusive of fuel and oil and their tanks.
Weight, gross, or full load	**Gross weight** or all-up weight	The maximum permissible flying weight of an aircraft under the prevailing conditions.
Wheel fairings See **Fairings, wheel.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Wheel-well doors See **Doors, alighting-gear.**		
Widgeon See **Grumman OA-14.**		
Wildcat II See **Grumman F4F-2.**		
Wildcat III See **Grumman F4F-3A.**		
Wildcat IV See **Grumman F4F-4B.**		
Winch (Brit.) See **Reel.**		
Winch suspension See **Suspension, winch.**		
Wind cone See **Cone, wind.**		
Window, inspection	**Inspection port**	A small transparent window fitted in the envelope of a balloon or airship, or on an airplane, to allow inspection of the interior (figures 2 and 14).
Windscreen (Brit.) See **Windshield.**		
Windshield	**Windscreen**	A shield of glass or other transparent material to protect the pilot from wind and rain (figure 8).
Wind sleeve (Brit.) See **Cone, wind.**		
Wind sock See **Cone, wind.**		
Wind tee See **T, landing.**		
Wing	**Main plane**	The main supporting surface of an airplane (figure 27).
Wing axis See **Axis, lateral.**		
Wing car See **Car, wing.**		
Wing cover See **Cover.**		

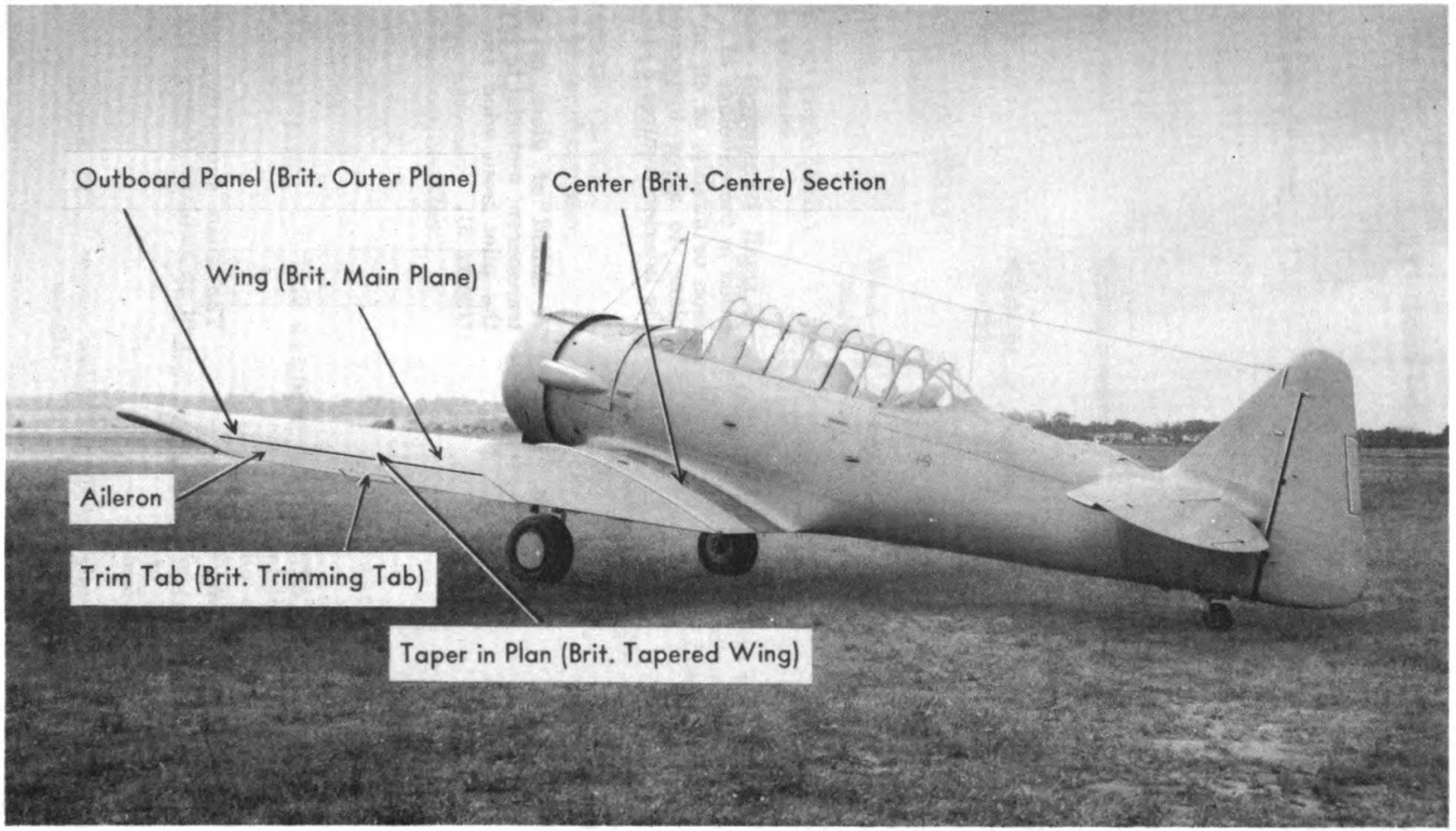


Figure 27—The British Harvard IIB. This Airplane, Known to the Army as the AT-16 and the Navy as the SNJ-4, Has a Typical Wing Assembly

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Wing-tip float See **Float, wing-tip.**		
Wire, incidence, or stagger wire	**Incidence wire**	A wire connecting the upper and lower wings of an airplane and lying in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of symmetry.
Wire, landing	**Landing wire** or anti-lift wire	A wire designed to resist forces in the opposite direction to the lift.
Wireless (Brit.) See **Radio.**		
Wireless operator (Brit.) See **Operator, radio.**		
Wire, safety, or lock wire	**Safety wire** or lock wire	A wire used to secure a small part so that it cannot loosen.
Wires, fairing	**Circumferential outer-cover wires**	Wires provided for the attachment of an outer cover of an airship to maintain the contour lines of the envelope.
Wires, netting, or gas-pressure wires	**Circumferential gas-bag wires**	Wires between the longitudinals of a rigid airship transmitting the lift of the gas cells to the structure (figure 25).
Wobble pump See **Hand pump, auxiliary.**		
Wrecker	**Recovery vehicle**	A large trailer truck used for the recovery of wrecked airplanes.
Wrench	**Wrench** or spanner	An instrument for exerting a twisting load, as in turning bolts or nuts.
Wrench, monkey	**Screw-spanner**	A straight-handle wrench having one fixed jaw set at right angles to the handle and one adjustable jaw.
Wrench, socket	**Box spanner**	A section of hexagonal tubing which fits over a nut and which is turned by means of a bar passed through its upper end.
Wrench, spanner, closed spanner wrench, or box-end wrench	**Spanner wrench** or ring spanner	A wrench with a ring-shaped end into which the nut fits.
Wrist pin See **Pin, piston.**		

United States	British Equivalent	Definition
Wrist pin (Brit.) See **Pin, knuckle.**		
W-type engine See **Engine, W-type.**		
X axis See **Axis, longitudinal.**		
Yale I (Brit.) See **North American BT-14.**		
Y axis See **Axis, lateral.**		
Yaw guy See **Guy, yaw.**		
Yaw-guy wire (Brit.) See **Guy, yaw.**		
Yawing axis (Brit.) See **Axis, vertical.**		
Yaw line See **Guy, yaw.**		
Z axis See **Axis, vertical.**		
Zeppelin (Brit.) See **Airship.**		
Zero thrust See **Mean pitch, experimental.**		
Zone, combat	**Forward area**	That part of the theater of military operations designated or required for active operations.